DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1926, No. 10

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

Compiled by

ELLA B. RATCLIFFE
DIVISION OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BUREAU OF EDUCATION

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1926

CONTENTS

	Page
etter of transmittal	V
reface	VI
urposes and procedure of accrediting agencies	1
rt I.—Universities and colleges, junior colleges, and teacher training institutions accredited by national and regional educational associations:	
American Council on Education	5
Association of American Universities	9
Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland	12
Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States	14
New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools	20
North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools	21
Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools	28
American Association of Junior Colleges	28
American Association of Teachers Colleges	30
rt II.—Universities and colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions accredited by State universities and State departments of education:	
Alabama	32
Arizona	33
Arkansas	33
California	35
Colorado	38
Connecticut	38
Delaware	38
Florida	38
Georgia	39
Idaho	40
Illinois	40
Indiana	48
Iowa	52
Kansas	54
Kentucky	56
Louisiana	63
Maine	64
Maryland	64
Massachusetts	65
Michigan	65
Minnesota	67
Mississippi	69
Missouri	69
Montana	71

Part II.—Universities and colleges, etc.—Continued. 1
Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming
Part III.—Universities and colleges, junior colleges and teacher-training institutions accredited by church boards of education:
Catholic Educational Association
Methodist Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Presbyterian Church in the United States
United Brethren in Christ

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1926.

SIR: In the absence of a single authoritative list of colleges and universities accredited in accordance with a single set of standards, a number of agencies, State and voluntary, have drawn up standards of their own more or less adapted to meet higher educational conditions in a particular State or group of States and have compiled lists of institutions which meet these standards. It is on these standards and lists that all who desire to learn the standing of colleges and universities must rely for information. In order to make the whole body of standards and lists of the accrediting agencies readily available, and to keep this information up to date, the Bureau of Education from time to time assembles the standards and lists and issues them in a bulletin. The last bulletin was published in 1922, and many changes in standards and lists have occurred in the meantime. I therefore requested Miss Ella B. Ratcliffe, of the division of higher education in the bureau, to prepare the accompanying revision of it, which I recommend be printed under the same title as previous issues of the bulletin, "Accredited Higher Institutions."

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. TIGERT, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PREFACE

This bulletin is the third which the Bureau of Education l published under the title "Accredited Higher Institutions." T first bulletin was published in 1917 and the second in 1922. T primary purpose in issuing the bulletin from time to time is furnish to college officials, to State boards of education, and teachers and students, lists of higher institutions in all parts of t country which are recognized, accepted, approved or accredit by some agency, local, sectional, or national. A no less importa purpose is to show the progress which is being made in the moveme to standardize collegiate institutions.

It should be emphasized at the outset that the standards and lis contained in the bulletin are those of State and voluntary education agencies. The Bureau of Education merely brings them together bulletin form for the information and help of persons who may l interested in them.

There is no classification of collegiate institutions by the Unite States Bureau of Education or by any other national governmenta agency.

ACCREDITED HIGHER INSTITUTIONS

PURPOSES AND PROCEDURE OF ACCREDITING AGENCIES

The lists represent four types of procedure in accrediting. State universities are generally under the necessity of defining the terms on which students coming from other collegiate institutions (as a rule from institutions in the same State) will be received. Some State universities accredit colleges from which undergraduate students will be accepted on transfer; some accredit colleges whose graduates will be admitted to the graduate school as candidates for advanced degrees; and some accredit colleges on both bases. Their sources of information regarding accredited institutions are various. More or less definite knowledge of the standards of colleges in the home State is commonly possessed by State university officials as the result of visits to these institutions and of past experience with students who have been transferred from them. Where a State university accredits institutions in other States, it is customary to rely on the ratings given by the State universities of those States or by some trustworthy body.

The lists of institutions accredited by State departments of education contain chiefly the names of universities, colleges, and teacher-training institutions whose graduates are eligible to receive certain kinds of teachers' certificates without examination. Generally, departments of education accredit only institutions in their own States. Some of them have developed more or less adequate machinery for inspecting these institutions. Others depend largely on reports and desultory information. Where an attempt is made to cover a wider territory than a single State, reliance is usually placed on the action of the accrediting bodies in whose region the institutions in question are located.

The lists prepared by voluntary associations, such as the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and the Association of American Universities, represent an effort to define and elevate higher educational standards over wide areas. They are not designed primarily to determine questions of credits

or eligibility for official credentials, although this may be a second object. Their preparation is based on a detailed study of the standards and resources of the institutions concerned.

DIVISION OF THE BULLETIN

The present bulletin is divided into three parts. Part I contains a statement of the standards for accrediting colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions recommended by the American Council on Education to national, regional, and State agencies engaged in defining and accrediting institutions of higher learning. It also contains the statements of standards employed by voluntary national and regional associations and lists of the institutions recognized, accredited, or approved by these agencies. Since the publication of the last bulletin, in 1922, the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools has adopted the standards recommended by the American Council on Education and has issued a list of members of the association which meet the standards. The association's list has therefore been added to this section of the bulletin. Three other associations, namely, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the American Association of Junior Colleges, and the American Association of Teachers Colleges, have recently adopted standards for accrediting institutions applying for membership in these organizations, but so far they have not prepared lists of institutions which they accredited as meeting the standards. In order, however, to make the information in the bulletin as complete as possible the standards of these associations have been included.

Part II contains lists of institutions accredited by (*a*) State universities and (*b*) State departments of education. At the head of each list the basis of approval is stated. Where State universities and State departments of education have no formal procedure for accrediting institutions and have prepared no lists of approved institutions, these facts are mentioned.

Part III contains the standards and lists of accredited and classified colleges prepared by a number of the church boards of education which have been active in this field of work. In most instances these lists have been prepared with as great care as has been exercised by other standardizing agencies.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR UNIFORMITY IN STANDARDS

The standardizing movement has been in progress for almost two decades. Up to the year 1921 there had been no general agreement as to the requirements for a standard college, junior college, or teacher-training institution. A score or more of accrediting agencies

were in the field, each with its own definite, or indefinite, criteria for an approved, accepted, recognized, or accredited college. Institutions appeared on accredited lists sometimes because they were found to meet well-defined requirements as ascertained by real investigation such as that undertaken by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States; but often because the institutions were in the territory covered by the accrediting agency and therefore included by courtesy on its list. In the past three or four years, however, there has been a concerted attempt to bring about some sort of uniformity in the methods and standards of accrediting higher institutions.

A joint conference of the American Council on Education and the National Conference Committee on Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools was called by the council on May 6 and 7, 1921, to receive the preliminary report of a special committee on policy composed of representatives from the chief accrediting agencies. The report which was submitted recommended—

> That this conference approve the formulation of common statements of standards of higher educational institutions of the whole country—colleges, technological institutions, junior colleges, and institutions primarily for the training of teachers—for the following reasons:
>
> (*a*) To remedy the existing diversity of standards and statements among standardizing agencies, and the confusion arising therefrom.
>
> (*b*) To supply the lack of such statements in certain sections of the country.
>
> (*c*) To aid associations and institutions now compelled to deal with students from all parts of the United States, and also State departments of education dealing with the certification of teachers.

The report further recommended—

> That the council transmit from this conference to these agencies (the chief accrediting agencies) suggested unified statements of standards for various types of institutions, for discussion and report as to the possibility of the adoption of such statements by these agencies within the next two years, such unified statements to be drafted by a committee to be appointed by the council, from the chief accrediting agencies.
>
> That the conference approve the unification of the present lists by the same committee as soon as these various agencies can be brought into accord in the matter of common statements of minimum standards.
>
> That the council serve as the coordinating agency for further conference, for formulation and for dissemination of definite common standards, and for promoting the unification here approved.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the committee, which received the indorsement of the conference, principles and standards for accrediting colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions were drawn up by the American Council on Education and submitted to the principal accrediting agencies. They have been

adopted in entirety or with certain modifications by the s
national and regional associations and by a number of the Sta
partments of education and church boards of education. A
ment of these principles and standards appears in Part I c
bulletin.

**It should be emphasized that the colleges and universities
in this bulletin are not accredited or approved by the Bure
Education. Inclusion in this bulletin does not imply nat
governmental recognition. The Bureau of Education make
attempt to rate or to standardize the collegiate institutions o
country.**

PART I.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, JUNIOR COLLEGES, AND TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS ACCREDITED BY NATIONAL AND REGIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

The following are the standards for accrediting colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions recommended by the American Council on Education to national, regional, and State agencies engaged in defining and accrediting institutions of higher learning:

Colleges

(Approved by the council at its annual meeting in May, 1922)

Definition.—The term "college" as used below is understood to designate all institutions of higher education which grant nonprofessional bachelor's degrees. The committee recommends to the various regional and national standardizing agencies as constituting minimum requirements the following principles and standards which should be observed in accrediting colleges:

1. *Admission of students.*—A college should demand for admission the satisfactory completion of a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—A college should require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. *Faculty.*—The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. For a college of approximately 100 students in a single curriculum the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to college work. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of further heads of departments.

The training of the members of the faculty of professional rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of

persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achie and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the t staff.

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students, should be interpre endangering educational efficiency.

4. *Income.*—The minimum annual operating income for an accredited exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be $50,000, of wh less than $25,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than st preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in income endowment. The financial status of each college should be judged in r to its educational program.

5. *Buildings and equipment.*—The material equipment and upkeep of lege, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraric their efficient operation in relation to its educational progress, should a considered when judging an institution.

A college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally admini library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing s cally upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriati the purchase of new books.

6. *Preparatory school.*—A college should not maintain a preparatory s as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained unde college charter it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the c in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

7. *Educational standards.*—In determining the standing of a college, emp should be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of in tion, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting hon degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and pr ing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professiona research institutions.

8. *Inspection.*—No college should be accredited until it has been insp and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accred organization.

Junior Colleges

(Approved at the annual meeting of the council in May, 1924)

Definition.—The junior college is an institution of higher education w gives two years of work equivalent in prerequisites, scope, and thoroughne the work done in the first two years of a college as defined elsewhere by American Council on Education.

1. *Admission of students.*—The requirement for admission should be the s factory completion of a four-year course of study in a secondary school proved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a co of study. The major portion of the secondary school course of study acce for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which student is admitted.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—Requirements for graduation should be ba on the satisfactory completion of 30 year-hours or 60 semester-hours of w corresponding in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years standard colleges and universities. In addition to the above quantita requirements, each institution should adopt qualitative standards suited to individual conditions.

3. *Faculty.*—Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes should have a baccalaureate degree and should have had not less than one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school; in all cases efficiency in teaching, as well as the amount of graduate work, should be taken into account.

4. Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

5. *Curricula.*—The curricula should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration and should have justifiable relations to the resources of the institution. The number of departments and the size of the faculty should be increased with the development of varied curricula and the growth of the student body.

6. *Enrollment.*—No junior college should be accredited unless it has a registration of not less than 50 students.

7. *Income.*—The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be $20,000, of which not less than $10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public support or permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

8. *Buildings and equipment.*—The material equipment and upkeep of a junior college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its educational program, should also be considered when judging the institution.

9. *Inspection.*—No junior college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges

(Approved at the annual meeting of the council in May, 1924)

Definition.—The normal schools or teachers colleges are institutions of higher education with two-year, three-year, or four-year curricula designed to afford such general and technical education as will fit students to teach in elementary and secondary schools.

1. *Admission of students.*—The requirement for admission should be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of study in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course of study.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—The minimum requirement for a diploma should be the satisfactory completion of 60 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term of hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), and the minimum requirement for graduation with the baccalaureate degree the satisfactory completion of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, points, majors, or courses).

3. *Enrollment.*—Each curriculum leading to a diploma or degree should be duly unified, recognized separately and only if the following conditions are met:

(*a*) Two-year curricula leading to diplomas should have a minimum enrollment of 80 students fully matriculated according to the provisions of standard 1 above.

(*b*) Four-year curricula leading to baccalaureate degrees should minimum enrollment of 100 students fully matriculated according provisions of standard 1 above, with not fewer than 25 in the junior an years, exclusive of any other students.

4. *Faculty.*—The size of faculty should bear a definite relation to t gram of the institution, the number of students, and the number of offered. With the growth of the student body, the number of full-time t should be correspondingly increased. Members of the teaching staff in and permanent charge of classes (except teachers of special subjects mentary schools, including music, drawing, and manual training, and as in the training school) should have a bachelor's degree from a rec institution of higher education and should have had not less than one graduate work in a graduate school, or special training supplemen experience, preferably of at least three years. The training of the h a department should be, (*a*) in a two-year institution, that requir a master's degree; and (*b*), in an institution offering four-year curricu doctor's degree, or the equivalent as represented by a corresponding sional or technical training. In all cases efficiency of teaching as well amount of graduate work should be taken into account. A degree institution should be judged in large part by the ratio which the num persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievemen successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the te staff. (In administering this standard, accrediting agencies would not narily expect to make it retroactive.)

A teaching schedule exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or e exclusive of those for lectures, of more than 30 students, should be inter as endangering educational efficiency.

5. *Income.*—The minimum annual operating income for an accredited n school or teachers college, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities should be (*a*) for institutions offering two-year curricula only not less $25,000, and (*b*) for institutions offering three-year and four-year cur not less than $50,000. At least one-half of this operating income shou derived from stable sources other than students' fees. Increase in fa student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by income endowment. The financial status of each normal school or teachers c should be judged in relation to its educational program.

6. *Buildings and equipment.*—The material equipment and upkeep normal school or teachers college, including its buildings, lands, laborat apparatus, and libraries, and their efficient operation in relation to its cational program, should also be considered when judging the institution

A normal school or teacher's college should have a live, well-distrib professionally administered library bearing specifically upon the sub taught, and a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new b Institutions offering four-year curricula should have at least 8,000 volu exclusive of public documents, in such a library.

7. *Practice teaching and observation.*—In order to make practice teac and observation the unifying and dominant characteristics of the curricul normal schools and teachers colleges, adequate provision should be made f the number of pupils enrolled in the training department, the number preparation of the teachers in the training department and the amoun practice teaching and observation required of each candidate for gradua

8. *Inspection.*—No normal school or teachers college should be accred until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regul appointed by the accrediting organization.

9. *Teacher training in universities and colleges.*—The accrediting of standard colleges and universities as institutions for the technical training of teachers should be based upon meeting the following minimum requirements, in addition to compliance with the requirements for standard colleges and universities as to admission, graduation, training and schedule of faculty, and size of classes:

(*a*) At least one full-time professor devoting himself exclusively to courses in education.

(*b*) Adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation according to the principles suggested in paragraph 7.

(*c*) Adequate provision in the library for technical books and periodicals on education.

(*d*) Such a formulated curriculum or announcement of courses in education as will duly emphasize the technical character of the preparation for teaching.

The American Council on Education is not an accrediting agency. Its purpose in defining standards for colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions was to bring about so far as possible, the use of uniform standards by the accrediting agencies already in the field.

However, mention should be made of the council's list of colleges and universities published in 1920, 1922, and 1925, under the title "Accredited Higher Institutions." These lists were made up by bringing together the lists of the four or five outstanding agencies which at the time were most active in the work of accrediting colleges and universities. Thus the council's list for 1925 includes the accredited lists of the Association of American Universities, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, and the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. The separate lists of these agencies immediately follow.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES

The Association of American Universities published in the proceedings of its 26th annual conference, November 1, 1924, the following statement with reference to the approval of institutions for inclusion in its accepted list:

Between the date of the original approval by the Association of American Universities in 1913 of the list of colleges accepted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the adoption of the present statement of principles, the committee of the association has been governed in a general way by the principle that acceptability of institutions would be determined by their demonstrated ability to prepare graduates for admission to standard graduate and professional schools with the expectation that such students would ordinarily take advanced degrees with the minimum amount of prescribed work and in the minimum time prescribed, provided always they made proper correlation of undergraduate work with graduate work.

The committee considers the performance of recent graduates of institu in the graduate and professional schools of the country to be fundam in determining whether the institution should be included in the appr list of the association. However, the announced standards of an instit and its possession of faculty, equipment, and resources requisite for gi instruction in accordance with such standards, as well as the way in whic entrance requirements and its requirements for degrees are administered, certainly be taken into account.

The committee recognizes the advantage of a more definite statemen principles and standards of its procedure. On the other hand, it des to avoid the implication that it would at once approve any institution wh has barely come up to the point of meeting the minimum of the specificat adopted by the committee. It might, for example, require the mainten of an acceptable status for a period of three or five years before full reco tion would be accorded.

The committee accepts in a general way the statement of principles standards for accrediting colleges of the American Council on Education (pp. 5–9), and will expect institutions which apply for places on the accepted to meet the requirements of this statement point by point as a minimum, w the modifications included below.

NOTE.—The modification of the statement of principles and standards referred to in last paragraph above is an addition to standard 4 of the principles and standards of American Council on Education. As modified by the association, standard 4 reads:

"4. The minimum annual operating income for an accredited college, clusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be $50,000, of which less than $25,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than studen preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student bo and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in income fr endowment. (*Services of members of the faculty contributed through p manent organizations for the support of educational programs may be capit ized in satisfaction of the requirement for endowment, the estimate of i equivalent to be based on payments ordinarily made for similar services instructors correspondingly trained, by institutions in the same section a operating under similar conditions.*) The financial status of each colle should be judged in relation to its educational program."

Accepted List of Colleges and Universities Approved by the Association American Universities, November 1, 1924

Alabama: University of Alabama, University.

Arizona: University of Arizona, Tucson.[1]

Arkansas: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

California:
- California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
- Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University.[2]
- Mills College, Mills College.
- Occidental College, Los Angeles.
- Pomona College, Claremont.
- University of California, Berkeley.[2]
- University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

Colorado:
- Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
- University of Colorado, Boulder.

Connecticut:
- Connecticut College for Women, Ne London.[1]
- Trinity College, Hartford.
- Wesleyan University, Middletown.
- Yale University, New Haven.[2]

Delaware: University of Delaware, Newark

District of Columbia:
- Catholic University of America, Wash ington.[2]
- Georgetown University, Washington.
- Trinity College, Washington.

[1] Added to list in 1924. [2] Member of Association of American Universities.

Florida:
- Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.[1]
- University of Florida, Gainesville.

Georgia:
- Agnes Scott College, Decatur.
- Emory University, Emory University.[1]
- University of Georgia, Athens.

Idaho: University of Idaho, Moscow.

Illinois:
- Carthage College, Carthage.
- Illinois College, Jacksonville.
- Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.
- Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.[1]
- Knox College, Galesburg.
- Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
- Monmouth College, Monmouth.[1]
- Northwesten College, Naperville.
- Northwestern University, Evanston.[2]
- Rockford College, Rockford.
- Rosary College, River Forest.[1]
- University of Chicago, Chicago.[2]
- University of Illinois, Urbana.[2]

Indiana:
- De Panw University, Greencastle
- Earlham College, Earlham.
- Franklin College, Franklin.
- Indiana University, Bloomington.[2]
- Purdue University, Lafayette.
- Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.
- University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.[1]
- Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa:
- Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
- Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
- Drake University, Des Moines.
- Grinnell College, Grinnell.
- Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
- Morningside College, Sioux City.
- Simpson College, Indianola.[1]
- State University of Iowa, Iowa City.[2]

Kansas:
- University of Kansas, Lawrence.[2]
- Washburn College, Topeka.

Kentucky:
- Central University of Kentucky, Danville.
- University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Louisiana: Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Maine:
- Bates College, Lewiston.
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
- Colby College, Waterville.
- University of Maine, Orono.

Maryland:
- Goucher College, Baltimore.
- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.[2]
- University of Maryland, College Park.

Massachusetts:
- Amherst College, Amherst.
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill.[1]
- Clark University, Worcester.[2]
- Harvard University, Cambridge.[2]
- Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.
- Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.
- Radcliffe College, Cambridge.
- Smith College, Northampton.
- Tufts College, Tufts College.
- Wellesley College, Wellesley.
- Wheaton College, Norton.
- Williams College, Williamstown.
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester.

Michigan: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.[2]

Minnesota:
- Carleton College, Northfield.
- College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
- College of St. Teresa, Winona.
- Hamline University, St. Paul.
- Macalester College, St. Paul.
- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.[2]

Mississippi: University of Mississippi, University.[1]

Missouri:
- Drury College, Springfield.
- Park College, Parkville.
- University of Missouri, Columbia.[2]
- Washington University, St. Louis.[2]
- William Jewell College, Liberty.

Montana: University of Montana, Missoula.

Nebraska:
- Doane College, Crete.
- University of Nebraska, Lincoln.[2]

Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno.

New Hampshire: Dartmouth College, Hanover.

New Jersey:
- College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station.
- Princeton University, Princeton.[2]
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
- Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

New York:
- Alfred University, Alfred.
- Barnard College, New York.
- Clarkson School of Technology, Potsdam.
- Colgate University, Hamilton.
- College of the City of New York, New York.
- Columbia University, New York.[2]
- Cornell University, Ithaca.[2]
- Elmira College, Elmira.
- Fordham University, New York.
- Hamilton College, Clinton.
- Hobart College, Geneva.

[1] Added to list in 1924. [2] Member of Association of American Universities.

New York—Continued.
- Hunter College of the City of New York, New York.
- New York State Teachers College, Albany.
- New York University, New York.
- Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
- St. Lawrence University, Canton.[1]
- Syracuse University, Syracuse.
- Union University, Schenectady.
- University of Rochester, Rochester.
- Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
- Wells College, Aurora.

North Carolina:
- Davidson College, Davidson.
- Duke University (formerly Trinity College), Durham.
- University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.[2]

North Dakota: University of North Dakota, University.

Ohio:
- Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
- College of Wooster, Wooster.
- Denison University, Granville.
- Heidelberg University, Tiffin.[1]
- Kenyon College, Gambier.
- Lake Erie College, Painesville.
- Marietta College, Marietta.
- Miami University, Oxford.
- Municipal University of Akron, Akron.
- Oberlin College, Oberlin.
- Ohio State University, Columbus.[2]
- Ohio University, Athens.[1]
- Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
- Otterbein University, Westerville.[1]
- University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
- Western College for Women, Oxford.
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
- Wittenberg College, Springfield.[1]

Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Oregon:
- Reed College, Portland.
- University of Oregon, Eugene.

Pennsylvania:
- Allegheny College, Meadville.
- Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
- Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.[1]
- Dickinson College, Carlisle.
- Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.[1]

Pennsylvania—Continued.
- Haverford College, Haverford.
- Lafayette College, Easton.
- Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
- Muhlenberg College, Allentown.[1]
- Pennsylvania State College, State College.
- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
- University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.[2]
- University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
- Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
- Westminster College, New Wilmington.
- Wilson College, Chambersburg.[1]

Rhode Island: Brown University, Providence.

South Dakota: University of South Dakota, Vermillion.

Tennessee:
- University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga.[1]
- University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
- University of the South, Sewanee.
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas:
- Rice Institute, Houston.[1]
- University of Texas, Austin.

Utah: University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Vermont:
- Middlebury College, Middlebury.
- University of Vermont, Burlington.

Virginia:
- College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
- Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
- Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
- University of Richmond, Richmond.[1]
- University of Virginia, Charlottesville.[2]
- Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

Washington:
- State College of Washington, Pullman.
- University of Washington, Seattle.
- Whitman College, Walla Walla.

West Virginia: West Virginia University, Morgantown.

Wisconsin:
- Beloit College, Beloit.
- Lawrence College, Appleton.
- Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
- Ripon College, Ripon.
- University of Wisconsin, Madison.[2]

Wyoming: University of Wyoming, Laramie.[1]

ASSOCIATIONS OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE STATES AND MARYLAND

At its meeting in November, 1923, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland voted to substitute for the standards previously used in accrediting colleges of

[1] Added to list in 1924. [2] Member of Association of American Universities.

liberal arts and sciences within its territory, the standards recommended by the American Council on Education. (See pp. 5–9.)

The following institutions meet the standards of the association and are on the accepted list for the year 1924–25. The accrediting in all cases extends only to the colleges of liberal arts and sciences and not to the technical schools.

Colleges of Arts and Sciences Accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland

Delaware: University of Delaware, Newark.
District of Columbia:
- Catholic University of America, Washington.
- Georgetown University, Washington.
- George Washington University, Washington.
- Howard University, Washington.[a]
- Trinity College, Washington.

Maryland:
- Goucher College, Baltimore.
- Hood College, Frederick.
- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
- Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg.
- St. John's College, Annapolis.
- University of Maryland, College Park.
- Western Maryland College, Westminster.

New Jersey:
- College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station.
- Mount St. Mary's College, Plainfield.
- Princeton University, Princeton.
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

New York:
- Adelphi College, Brooklyn.
- Alfred University, Alfred.
- Barnard College, New York.
- Canisius College, Canisius.
- Colgate University, Hamilton.
- College of Mount St. Vincent, New York.
- College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle.
- College of the City of New York, New York.
- Columbia University, New York.
- Cornell University, Ithaca.
- Elmira College, Elmira.
- Fordham University, New York.
- Hamilton College, Clinton.
- Hobart College, Geneva.
- Hunter College of the City of New York, New York.
- Manhattan College, New York.
- New York University, New York.
- Niagara University, Niagara Falls.
- St. Bonaventure's College, St. Bonaventure.
- St. John's College, Brooklyn.
- St. Lawrence University, Canton.
- St. Stephens College, Annandale.

New York—Continued.
- Syracuse University, Syracuse.
- Union University, Schenectady.
- University of Buffalo, Buffalo.
- University of Rochester, Rochester.
- Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
- Wells College, Aurora.
- William Smith College (coordinate with Hobart College), Geneva.

Pennsylvania:
- Allegheny College, Meadville.
- Augustinian College of Villanova, Villanova.
- Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
- Bucknell University, Lewisburg.
- Dickinson College, Carlisle.
- Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster.
- Geneva College, Gettysburg.
- Gettysburg College, Gettysburg.
- Grove City College, Grove City.
- Haverford College, Haverford.
- Juniata College, Huntingdon.
- Lafayette College, Easton.
- Lebanon Valley College, Annville.
- Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
- Lincoln University, Lincoln University.[a]
- Marywood College, Scranton.
- Moravian College, Bethlehem.
- Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
- Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.
- Pennsylvania State College, State College.
- St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
- St. Vincent College, Beatty.
- Seton Hill College, Greensburg.
- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
- Temple University, Philadelphia.
- Thiel College, Greenville.
- University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
- Ursinus College, Collegeville.
- Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
- Westminster College, New Wilmington.
- Wilson College, Chambersburg.

[a] Colored.

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

Standards for colleges adopted at the meeting of the association in December, 1921, in general accordance with the principles for accrediting colleges recommended by the American Council on Education (see pp. 5–9), and amended at the meeting in 1922:

Standard No. 1. Entrance requirements.—The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 16 units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or in a secondary school that is a member of this association, or the equivalent of such a course as shown by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted. Any college of this association may be called upon at any time for a record of all the students entering the freshman class, such record to contain the name of each student, his secondary school, method of admission, units offered in each subject, and total units accepted.

Standard No. 2. Requirements for graduation.—The college should demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

Standard No. 3. Number of degrees.—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves to strictly undergraduate courses.

Standard No. 4. Number of college departments.—A college of arts and sciences of approximately 100 students should maintain at least eight separate departments, with at least one professor devoting his whole time to each department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of other heads of departments.

Standard No. 5. Training of faculty.—The training of the members of the faculty of professional rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a fully organized and recognized graduate school. The training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college will be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professional rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff. Honorary degrees are not recognized as a qualification for teachers.

Standard No. 6. Salaries.—The average salary paid members of the faculties is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is recommended that the salary of full professors be not less than $2,500 at present, and by 1923–24 not less than $3,000. The local cost of living and other factors shall be taken into consideration.

Standard No. 7. Number of classroom hours for teachers.—Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

Standard No. 8. Number of students in classes.—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

Standard No. 9. Support.—The college should have an annual income of not less than $50,000, and, if not tax-supported, an endowment of not less than $500,000. The financial status of the college should be, however, judged in relation to its educational program.

Standard No. 10. Library.—The college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books in keeping with the curriculum.

Standard No. 11. Laboratories.—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

Standard No. 12. Separation of college and preparatory school.—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

Standard No. 13. Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. Soldier rehabilitation students should not be considered in the 25 per cent of irregular and special students at present.

Standard No. 14. General statement concerning material equipment.—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

Standard No. 15. General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.—The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the soundness of scholarship, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the character of its publicity, and the tone of the institution, shall also be factors in determining its standing. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration. It should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

Standard No. 16. Extra-curricular activities.—The proper administration of athletics, amusements, fraternities, and all other extra-curricular activities is one of the fundamental tests of a standard college.

Athletics.—The college members of the association will be expected to make regular reports on their supervision of athletics, showing that the latter are on a clean and healthy basis, that they do not occupy an undue place in the life of the college, and that strict eligibility and scholarship requirements are enforced. Professionalism or commercialism in athletics shall disqualify a college from membership in the approved list of the association, and no college that places its chief emphasis upon intercollegiate athletics to the detriment of its scholarship will be placed on the approved list.

Standard No. 17. Standing in the educational world.—The institution mu be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate, professional, research institutions as candidates for advanced degrees. In evidence statisti of the records of the graduates of the college in graduate or profession schools shall be filed with the commission on institutions of higher educatio on demand.

Standard No. 18. Professional and technical departments.—When the institu tion has, in addition to the college of arts and science, professional or tech nical departments, the college of arts and science shall not be accepted to the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical depart ments are of approved grade, national standards being used when available

Standard No. 19. Inspection.—No college will be recommended for member ship until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the commission. Any college of the association shall be open to inspection at any time.

Standard No. 20. Filing of blank.—No institution shall be placed or retained on the approved list unless a regular information blank has been filed with the commission. The list shall be approved from year to year by the commission. The blank shall be filed triennially, but the commission may for due cause call upon any member to file a new report in the meantime. Failure to file the blank shall be cause for dropping an institution.

Colleges and Universities Accredited for the Year 1924–25

Alabama:
- Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
- Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.
- Howard College, Birmingham.
- Spring Hill College, Spring Hill.
- University of Alabama, University.

Florida:
- Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.
- University of Florida, Gainesville.

Georgia:
- Agnes Scott College, Decatur.
- Emory University, Emory University.
- Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.
- Mercer University, Macon.
- Shorter College, Rome.
- University of Georgia, Athens.
- Wesleyan College, Macon.

Kentucky:
- Centre College, Danville.
- Georgetown College, Georgetown.
- Transylvania College, Lexington.
- University of Kentucky, Lexington.
- University of Louisville, Louisville.

Louisiana:
- H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College (the woman's college of Tulane University), New Orleans.
- Louisiana College, Pineville.
- Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.
- Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Maryland:
- Goucher College, Baltimore.
- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Mississippi:
- Millsaps College, Jackson.
- Mississippi College, Clinton.
- Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.
- University of Mississippi, University.

Missouri: University of Missouri, Columbia.

North Carolina:
- Davidson College, Davidson.
- Duke University (formerly Trinity College), Durham.
- Meredith College, Raleigh.
- North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.
- Salem College, Winston-Salem.
- University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.

South Carolina:
- Coker College, Hartsville.
- College of Charleston, Charleston.
- Converse College, Spartanburg.
- Furman University, Greenville.
- Presbyterian College of South Carolina, Clinton.
- The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, Charleston.
- University of South Carolina, Columbia.
- Winthrop College, Rock Hill.
- Wofford College, Spartanburg.

Tennessee:
- George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.
- Maryville College, Maryville.
- Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville.
- University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga.
- University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
- University of the South, Sewanee.
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas:
- Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.
- Baylor University, Waco.
- College of Industrial Arts, Denton.
- Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.
- Rice Institute, Houston.
- Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- Southwestern University, Georgetown.

Texas—Continued.
- Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
- University of Texas, Austin.

Virginia:
- College of William and Mary, Williamsburg.
- Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney.
- Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.
- Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
- Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
- University of Richmond, Richmond.
- University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
- Washington and Lee University, Lexington.

West Virginia:
- Bethany College, Bethany.
- West Virginia University, Morgantown.

The association at its meeting in December, 1924, voted to publish a supplemental list of four-year nonmember colleges which approximate but do not meet the standards of the association. The report adopted with reference to the publication of such a list follows:

Your committee has not been able in the limited time at its disposal to prepare in detail proposals for dealing with institutions which approximate but do not meet our standards. It is recognized, however, that member colleges of the association can not at the present time furnish from their graduates enough teachers to supply the needs of all southern high schools. Therefore, a special category must be continued.

We would recommend with regard to colleges to be included in this category:

1. That the names of such colleges be published in the proceedings of the association in a list under the following caption: "The graduates of the following nonmember colleges may be selected as teachers by the accredited secondary schools of this association." This list shall be sent to the State high-school inspectors.

2. That these colleges shall meet certain specified standards as high as may be deemed practicable and approximating the standards for member colleges.

3. That colleges shall not be considered for enrollment on this list unless they have been inspected by a representative of this commission and have filed the report blanks furnished by the commission.

4. That the necessary committee or committees be appointed by the commission for passing upon the reports and recommendations and preparing the list, which list shall receive the final approval of the executive council of this commission and of the executive committee of the association.

5. That such a list be prepared and published at our next meeting, shall hold for two years, and shall be prepared biennially thereafter.

A resolution was passed to consider the colleges then on the list of nonmember colleges as having applied for a place on the list for the year 1925–26. The list was therefore published under the caption:

"Four-year Nonmember Colleges

"The graduates of the following nonmember colleges may be selected teachers by the accredited secondary schools of the association."

Alabama:
- Alabama College, Montevallo.
- Athens Female College, Athens.
- Judson College, Marion.
- Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery.

Arkansas:
- Arkansas College, Batesville.
- Galloway College, Searcy.
- Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia.
- Hendrix College, Conway.
- Little Rock College, Little Rock.
- Ouachita College, Arkadelphia.
- University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Florida:
- John B. Stetson University, Deland.
- Rollins College, Winter Park.

Georgia:
- Bessie Tift College, Forsyth.
- Brenau College, Gainesville.
- Georgia State College of Agriculture (University of Georgia), Athens.
- Piedmont College, Demorest.

Kentucky:
- Asbury College, Wilmore.
- Berea College, Berea.
- Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.

Louisiana:
- Centenary College of Louisiana, Shreveport.
- Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston.
- Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches.
- Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.

Mississippi:
- Belhaven College, Jackson.
- Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain.
- Grenada College, Grenada.
- Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.
- Mississippi Woman's College, Hattiesburg.

North Carolina:
- Elon College, Elon College.
- Greensboro College, Greensboro.
- Guilford College, Guilford College.
- Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory.

North Carolina—Continued.
- North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh.

South Carolina:
- Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College.
- Erskine College, Due West.
- Newberry College, Newberry.

Tennessee:
- Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City.
- Milligan College, Milligan.
- Tennessee College, Murfreesboro.
- Tusculum College, Greeneville.
- Union University, Jackson.

Texas:
- Abilene Christian College, Abilene.
- Austin College, Sherman.
- Baylor Female College, Belton.
- Daniel Baker College, Brownwood.
- East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce.
- Howard Payne College, Brownwood.
- Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.
- North Texas State Teachers College, Denton.
- Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
- Simmons College, Abilene.
- Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
- Texas Presbyterian College, Milford.
- Trinity University, Waxahachie.
- West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon.
- Texas Woman's College of Fort Worth, Fort Worth.

Virginia:
- Bridgewater College, Bridgewater.
- Emory and Henry College, Emory.
- Hollins College, Hollins.
- Lynchburg College, Lynchburg.
- Roanoke College, Roanoke.
- Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

West Virginia:
- Davis and Elkins College, Elkins.
- Salem College, Salem.
- West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

Standards for Junior Colleges

(Adopted December 5, 1923)

Standard No. 1. Entrance requirements.—The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 15 units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency. Any junior college affiliated with recognized senior colleges may be called upon at

any time for a record of all the students entering the freshman class, such record to contain the name of each student, his secondary school, method of admission, units offered in each subject, and total units accepted.

Standard No. 2. Requirements for graduation.—The minimum requirement for graduation shall be 60 semester hours of credit.

Standard No. 3. Degrees.—Junior colleges shall not grant degrees.

Standard No. 4. Number of college departments.—The number of separate departments maintained shall be not less than five (English, history, foreign language, mathematics, science) and number of teachers not less than five giving full time to college work.

Standard No. 5. Training of the faculty.—The minimum preparation for teachers shall be not less than one year of work satisfactorily completed in a graduate school of recognized standing, it being assumed that the teachers already hold the baccalaureate degree.

Standard No. 6. Number of classroom hours for teachers.—The average number of credit hours per week for each instructor shall not exceed 16.

Standard No. 7. Number of students in classes.—The number of students in a class shall not exceed 30 (except for lectures). It is recommended that the number of students in a class in a foreign language shall not exceed 25. The number of students in laboratory section shall not exceed the number for which desk space and equipment have been provided.

Standard No. 8. Support.—The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be $20,000, of which not less than $10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public support or permanent endowment. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income, from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

Standard No. 9. Library.—A working library of not less than 2,500 volumes, exclusive of public documents, shall be maintained and a reading room in connection with the library. A definite annual income for the support of the library shall be provided.

Standard No. 10. Laboratories.—The laboratories shall be adequately equipped for individual instruction in the courses offered and an annual income for their upkeep provided. It is recommended that a school with a limited income be equipped for good work in one or two sciences and not attempt work in others.

Standard No. 11. Separation of college and preparatory classes.—Where a junior college and a high school are maintained together, it is required that the students be taught in separate classes.

Standard No. 12. Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.—At least 75 per cent of the students in a junior college shall be pursuing courses leading to graduation.

Standard No. 13. General statement concerning material equipment.—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

Standard No. 14. General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.—The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, and spirit of the institution shall be factors in determining its standing.

Standard No. 15. Extracurricular activities.—Athletics, amusements, fraternities, and all other extracurricular activities shall be properly administered and shall not occupy an undue place in the life of the college.

The association has not yet issued a list of junior colleges accredited in accordance with the above standards.

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Minimum Requirements for an Acceptable College of Liberal Arts

(Adopted at the meeting of the association October 20, 1923)

1. A college should demand for admission the satisfactory completion of a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. A college should require the equivalent of 120 semester hours for graduation, with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. The college should be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

4. The college should have a faculty so large that the ratio of the number of students to the number of faculty members above the grade of assistant shall not exceed 20 to 1.

5. The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training or attainment. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which scholarly achievement and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

6. The college should arrange the teaching schedules so that the total number of hours of teaching of any instructor shall vary according to the subject taught, not exceeding 18 hours per week, including extension work and work in other institutions. The college should limit the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class to 30 to each instructor.

7. The college should have at least eight departments of liberal arts and sciences in each of which at least one teacher of professorial rank devotes his whole time to instruction.

8. The material equipment and upkeep of a college, including its buildings, lands, laboratories, and apparatus for the teaching of science, should be sufficient to insure efficient operation. A college should have a well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

9. The college should have an annual income of at least $100,000, including tuition fees, but exclusive of other student charges. The income from endowment, or other sources, exclusive of student fees, should be at least $40,000.

The association has not issued a list of colleges accredited as meeting these standards. At the time the bulletin went to press a committee of the association was working on the problem.

NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The following revised standards of accrediting universities and colleges, based on the standards recommended by the American Council on Education (see pp. 5–9), were adopted at the meeting of the association in March, 1923:

1. *Definition.*—A standard American college, university, or technological institution—designated as "college" in this statement of standards—is an institution—

(a) Which is legally authorized to give nonprofessional bachelor's degrees.

(b) Which is organized definitely on the basis of the completion of a standard secondary-school curriculum.

(c) Which organizes its curricula in such a way that the early years are a continuation of and a supplement to the work of the secondary school, and at least the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special, professional, or graduate instruction.

2. *Admission.*—The college shall require for admission at least 15 units of secondary work as defined by this association, or the equivalent. These units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or evidenced by the result of examinations. The major portion of the units accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

3. *Graduation.*—The college shall require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours[4] of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

4. *Faculty—Size.*—The college of 200 students or less, with a single curriculum, shall maintain at least eight distinct departments, each having at least one person of professorial rank, giving full time to the college work of his department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be proportionately increased. The development of varied curricula shall involve the addition of further heads of departments.

5. *Faculty—Training.*—The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers shall be graduation from a college belonging to this association, or the equivalent. The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank shall include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school, presumably including the master's degree. For heads of departments, training should be equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree or should represent corresponding professional or technological training. The teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching as well as his research work. The college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

---

[4] A semester hour is here used to designate credit for one class period per week of not less than 50 minutes for one semester of at least 18 weeks.

6. *Faculty—Service.*—The number of hours of classroom work given by ea teacher will vary in different departments. To determine this, the amount preparation required for the class and the amount of time needed for study keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must b taken into account. Teaching schedules exceeding 16 recitation hours, a their equivalent per week per instructor, will be interpreted as endangeri educational efficiency. Institutions which have teachers whose schedule exceed this number must report the facts annually to the secretary of th commission on institutions of higher education.

7. *Size of classes.*—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 student should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. Institutions whic have classes of larger size shall report the fact annually to the secretary o the commission.

8. *Preparation of students for advanced study.*—The college shall be abl to prepare its graduates to enter recognized graduate schools as candidate for the advanced degrees.

9. *General standards.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency o the instruction, and the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall be factors in determining eligibility for accrediting.

10. *Registration.*—No institution shall be admitted to the accredited list, or continued more than one year on such list, unless it has a regular college registration of at least 100 students. A notably small proportion of college students registered in the third and fourth years, continued over a period of several years, will constitute ground for dropping an institution from the accredited list.

11. *Libraries and laboratories.*—The college shall have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books and current periodicals. It is urged that such appropriation be at least $5 per student registered.

The college shall be provided with a laboratory equipment sufficient to develop fully and illustrate each course announced.

12. *Finances.*[5]—The college, if a corporate institution, shall have a minimum annual income of $50,000 for its educational program, one-half of which shall be from sources other than payments by students, and an additional annual income of $5,000, one-half of which shall be from sources other than payments by students, for each 100 students above 200. Such college, if nontax-supported, shall possess a productive endowment effective for the first accrediting in 1924 and 1925 of $400,000 and in 1926 of $500,000, and for all accredited institutions of this class in 1927 of $500,000, and an additional endowment of $50,000 for each additional 100 students above 200.

13. *Secondary schools.*—A college should not maintain a secondary school as part of its college organization.

---

[5] By vote, the association agreed to the following interpretation of standard No. 12: Income from permanent and officially authorized educational appropriations of churches and church boards or duly recognized corporations or associations shall be credited to the extent actually received as 5 per cent income toward the endowment requirement, but to an amount not exceeding the minimum annual income from such appropriation in the preceding five years, provided, however, that this shall not apply to more than 50 per cent of the amount required in excess of $300,000; and provided further that colleges electing to qualify under this interpretation be subject to annual review for accrediting.

14. *Professional departments.*—When an institution has, in addition to the college of liberal arts, professional or technical schools or departments, the college of liberal arts shall not be accepted for the approved list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are of an acceptable grade.

15. *Inspection.*—No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by this association.

Universities and Colleges Accredited for the Year 1925–26

Arizona: University of Arizona, Tucson.
Arkansas:
- Hendrix College, Conway.
- University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

Colorado:
- Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.[6]
- Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
- University of Colorado, Boulder.
- University of Denver, Denver.

Illinois:
- Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.
- Augustana College, Rock Island.
- Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.
- Carthage College, Carthage.
- DePaul University, Chicago.[6]
- Eureka College, Eureka.
- Illinois College, Jacksonville.
- Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.
- Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.
- James Millikin University, Decatur.
- Knox College, Galesburg.
- Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
- Lewis Institute, Chicago.
- Lombard College, Galesburg.
- Loyola University, Chicago.[6]
- Monmouth College, Monmouth.
- Northwestern College, Naperville.
- Northwestern University, Evanston.
- Rockford College, Rockford.
- Rosary College, River Forest.
- Shurtleff College, Alton.
- University of Chicago, Chicago.
- University of Illinois, Urbana.
- Wheaton College, Wheaton.

Indiana:
- Butler College, Indianapolis.
- DePauw University, Greencastle.
- Earlham College, Earlham.
- Franklin College, Franklin.
- Hanover College, Hanover.
- Indiana University, Bloomington.
- Purdue University, Lafayette.
- Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.
- St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.
- St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

Indiana—Continued.
- University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.
- Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa:
- Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
- Columbia College, Dubuque.
- Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
- Drake University, Des Moines.
- Grinnell College, Grinnell.
- Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
- Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.
- Luther College, Decorah.
- Morningside College, Sioux City.
- Mount St. Joseph College, Dubuque.
- Parsons College, Fairfield.
- Penn College, Oskaloosa.
- Simpson College, Indianola.
- State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
- University of Dubuque, Dubuque.
- Upper Iowa University, Fayette.

Kansas:
- Baker University, Baldwin City.
- College of Emporia, Emporia.
- Friends University, Wichita.
- Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
- McPherson College, McPherson.
- Ottawa University, Ottawa.
- St. Marys College, St. Marys.
- Southwestern College, Winfield.[7]
- University of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Washburn College, Topeka.

Michigan:
- Albion College, Albion.
- Alma College, Alma.
- College of the City of Detroit, Detroit.[6]
- Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.
- Hope College, Holland.
- Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
- Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing.
- University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota:
- Carleton College, Northfield.
- College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
- College of St. Teresa, Winona.
- College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
- Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
- Hamline University, St. Paul.

[6] Added to list in 1925.

[7] Continued on the accredited list for one year, subject to reinspection and review at the next meeting of the association.

Minnesota—Continued.
- Macalester College, St. Paul.
- St. Olaf College, Northfield.
- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Missouri:
- Central College, Fayette.
- Culver-Stockton College, Canton.
- Drury College, Springfield.
- Lindenwood College, St. Charles.
- Missouri Valley College, Marshall.
- Missouri Wesleyan College, Cameron.[7]
- Park College, Parkville.
- St. Louis University, St. Louis.
- Tarkio College, Tarkio.
- University of Missouri, Columbia.
- Washington University, St. Louis.
- Webster College, Webster Grove.[6]
- Westminster College, Fulton.
- William Jewell College, Liberty.

Montana:
- Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.
- University of Montana, Missoula.

Nebraska:
- Creighton University, Omaha.
- Doane College, Crete.
- Hastings College, Hastings.
- Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.
- University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

New Mexico: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

North Dakota:
- Jamestown College, Jamestown.
- North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.
- University of North Dakota, University.

Ohio:
- Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
- Capital University, Columbus.
- Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
- College of Wooster, Wooster.
- Defiance College, Defiance.
- Denison University, Granville.
- Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
- Hiram College, Hiram.

Ohio—Continued.
- John Carroll University, Cleveland.
- Kenyon College, Gambier.
- Lake Erie College, Painesville.
- Marietta College, Marietta.
- Miami University, Oxford.
- Mount Union College, Alliance.
- Municipal University of Akron, Akron.
- Muskingum College, New Concord.[7]
- Oberlin College, Oberlin.
- Ohio State University, Columbus.
- Ohio University, Athens.
- Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
- Otterbein College, Westerville.
- St. Xavier College, Cincinnati.[6, 7]
- University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
- University of the City of Toledo, Toledo.
- Western College for Women, Oxford.
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
- Wittenberg College, Springfield.

Oklahoma:
- Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
- Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
- Phillips University, East Enid.[7]
- University of Oklahoma, Norman.

South Dakota:
- Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
- Huron College, Huron.
- South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
- South Dakota State School of Mines, Rapid City.[6]
- University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
- Yankton College, Yankton.

Wisconsin:
- Beloit College, Beloit.
- Campion College, Prairie du Chien.
- Carroll College, Waukesha.
- Lawrence College, Appleton.
- Marquette University, Milwaukee.
- Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
- Ripon College, Ripon.
- University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Wyoming: University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Junior Colleges

(Standards revised in 1924)

1. *Definition.*—A standard junior college is an institution of higher education with a curriculum covering two years of college work (at least 60 semester hours or the equivalent in year, term, or quarter credits) which is based upon and continues or supplements the work of secondary instruction as given in any accredited four-year high school.

2. *Admission.*—The junior college shall require for admission at least 15 units of secondary work as defined by this association, or the equivalent.

[6] Added to list in 1925.

[7] Continued on the accredited list for one year, subject to reinspection and review at the next meeting of the association.

e units must represent work done in a secondary school approved by a gnized accrediting agency or by the result of examinations. The major ion of the units accepted for admission must be definitely correlated with curriculum to which the student is admitted.

Organization.—The work of the junior college shall be organized on a ge, as distinguished from high school, basis so as to secure equivalency rerequisites, scope, and thoroughness to the work done in the first two s of a standard college as defined by this association.

Faculty.—The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers of classes e junior college shall be graduation from a college belonging to this asso- on, or an equivalent, and in addition, graduate work in a university of gnized standing amounting to one year. The teaching schedule of instruc- shall not exceed 18 hours per week; 15 hours is recommended as the imum.

Size of classes.—Classes, exclusive of lectures, of more than 30 students be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. Junior colleges ng classes of larger size shall report the facts annually to the commission.

Registration.—No junior college shall be accredited unless it has at least udents regularly registered in accordance with these standards. Of those led, at least one-third should be in the second year.

Libraries and laboratories.—The junior college shall have a live, well- ibuted, and efficiently administered library of at least 3,000 volumes, isive of public documents, selected with special reference to college work with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of current books periodicals. It is urged that such an appropriation be at least $800. junior college shall be provided with laboratories fully equipped to illus- each course announced.

Finances.—The minimum annual operation income for the educational ram of the junior college should be at least $20,000, of which not less than 0 should be derived from stable sources other than students' fees, such ublic suppport or permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student , and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should idged in relation to its educational program.

Inspection.—No junior college shall be accredited until it has been cted and reported upon by an agent or agents appointed by this associa- Such inspection will not be authorized until the second year of the r college shall have been in full operation for at least one full year.

Junior Colleges Accredited for the Year 1925–26

sas: Central College, Conway.[6, 7]
do: Regis College, Denver.
s:
roadview College, La Grange.[7]
entral Y. M. C. A. College, Chicago.
rano Junior College, Chicago.
lmhurst College, Elmhurst.
rances Shimer School, Mount Carroll.
oliet Junior College, Joliet.
unior College of Chicago College of Osteopathy, Chicago.[6]
onticello Seminary, Godfrey.

Iowa:
Graceland College, Lamoni.
Mason City Junior College, Mason City.

Michigan:
Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs.[7]
Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.
Highland Park Junior College, Highland Park.

ded to list in 1925.
ntinued on the accredited list for one year, subject to reinspection and review at xt meeting of the association.

Minnesota:
Hibbing Junior College, Hibbing.
Rochester Junior College, Rochester.
Virginia Junior College, Virginia.[6]
Missouri:
Christian College, Columbia.[7]
Hardin College, Mexico.
Howard Payne College, Fayette.
Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City.
Missouri—Continued.
Stephens College, Columbia.
St. Joseph Junior College, St. Joseph.
The Principia, St. Louis.[7]
William Woods College, Fulton.
Montana: Mount St. Charles College, Helena.
Nebraska: Union College, College View.[7]
Oklahoma: Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, Miami.[6, 7]

Institutions Primarily for the Training of Teachers

"The standard American institution primarily for the training of teachers is a school with two-year, three-year, and four-year curricula designed to afford such general and professional education as will best fit students for specific teaching in American public schools, such curricula to be based upon a general education equivalent to at least that represented by graduation from a standard four-year high school. The work of the curriculum for such professional training of teachers, whether general or specific, shall comprise courses of collegiate grades only, provided that in sections of the country where conditions require, courses of secondary grade may be given for the purpose of preparing teachers for work in rural schools."

The following constitute the minimum standards for accrediting institutions primarily for the training of teachers:

1. The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers in such schools (except teachers of the so-called special subjects in elementary schools, including music, drawing, and manual training, and assistants in the training school) shall be equivalent to graduation from a college belonging to this association, supplemented by special training or experience, or both, of at least three years. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the master's degree are urgently recommended, but the teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching, as well as by his research work.

2. Such schools shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units as defined by the association. Students admitted with less than 15 units shall be designated as special or unclassified students.

3. Such school shall require not less than 60 semester hours for graduation, and not less than 120 semester hours or equivalent credit for any degree.

4. Such schools shall be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop adequately and to illustrate each course announced.

5. Such schools shall provide adequate facilities for practice teaching and observation.

6. Such schools shall receive an annual income for maintenance and operation of not less than $50,000, or if less, at least $150 per year per student in average attendance.

---

[6] Added to list in 1925.

[7] Continued on the accredited list for one year, subject to reinspection and review at the next meeting of the association.

7. The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and method of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for students and teachers.

8. The average teaching program of a teacher in such schools shall not exceed 15 clock hours per week in actual teaching, or the equivalent, in classroom, laboratory, shop, or supervisory instruction. The class unit for instruction shall not exceed 30 students.

9. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the professional spirit, and the tone of the institution shall be factors in determining eligibility.

10. No institution shall be admitted to the approved list unless it has a total registration of at least 100 students from September to June, whose preliminary preparation is the equivalent of at least graduation from a four-year high school.

No institution shall be accredited or retained on the accredited list unless a regular blank has been filed with the commission, and is filed triennially, unless the inspectors have waived the presentation of the triennial blank.

Institutions Primarily for the Training of Teachers Accredited for the Year 1925–26

Colorado:
- Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley.
- Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison.

Illinois:
- Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston.
- Illinois State Normal University, Normal.
- Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb.
- Southern Illinois State Normal University, Carbondale.[7]
- Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb.

Indiana:
- Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.
- Indiana State Normal School, Eastern Division, Muncie.

Iowa: Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Kansas:
- Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.
- Kansas State Teachers College, Fort Hays.
- Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

Michigan:
- Central Michigan Normal School, Mount Pleasant.
- Detroit Teachers College, Detroit.
- Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.

Michigan—Continued.
- Northern State Normal School, Marquette.
- Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo.

Minnesota:
- State Teachers College, Moorhead.
- State Teachers College, St. Cloud.
- State Teachers College, Winona.

Missouri:
- Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg.
- Harris Teachers College, St. Louis.
- Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville.
- Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville.
- Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau.
- Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield.
- Teachers College of Kansas City, Kansas City.[6]

Montana: State Normal College, Dillon.

Nebraska:
- State Normal School and Teachers College, Chadron.[7]
- State Normal School and Teachers College, Kearney.
- State Normal School and Teachers College, Peru.
- State Normal School and Teachers College, Wayne.

North Dakota:
- State Normal School, Mayville.
- State Normal School, Minot.[6]
- State Teachers College, Valley City.

[6] Added to list in 1925.

[7] Continued on the accredited list for one year, subject to reinspection and review at the next meeting of the association.

Ohio:
- Cleveland School of Education, Cleveland.
- Miami University, Teachers College, Oxford.
- Ohio University, College of Education, Athens.
- State Normal College, Bowling Green.
- State Normal College, Kent.

Oklahoma:
- Central State Teachers College, Edmond.
- East Central State Teachers College, Ada.
- Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahlequah.
- Northwestern State Teachers College, Alva.
- Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant.
- Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford.[7]

South Dakota:
- Eastern State Teachers College, Madison.
- Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.

Wisconsin: State Normal School, Superior.

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS

The standards employed by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools in admitting institutions to membership in the association are, for colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions, those recommended by the American Council on Education. (See pp. 5–9.)

The following institutions are accredited by the association for the year 1925–26:

Colleges

University of Redlands, Redlands, Calif.
College of Idaho, Caldwell, Idaho.
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman, Mont.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oreg.
Reed College, Portland, Oreg.
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oreg.
Willamette University, Salem, Oreg.
Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah.
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Wash.
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Junior Colleges

Idaho Technical Institute, Pocatello, Idaho.

Teacher-Training Institutions

State Normal School, Albion, Idaho.
State Normal School, Lewiston, Idaho.
State Normal School, Monmouth, Oreg.
State Normal School, Bellingham, Wash.
State Normal School, Cheney, Wash.
State Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES

The constitution and by-laws of the American Association of Junior Colleges provide that "the active membership of this association shall be made up of standardized junior colleges in the United States." Recommendations adopted by the association at its meeting in March, 1922, are to the effect—

I. That the State be recognized as the unit of control in all matters relating to standards and requirements for junior colleges that are members of this association.

[7] Continued on the accredited list for one year, subject to reinspection and review at the next meeting of the association.

II. That any one of the following four educational authorities shall be recognized as a proper accrediting agency for junior colleges in the several States:

(*a*) The State university.

(*b*) The State department of education.

(*c*) The State association of colleges and universities.

(*d*) Any recognized regional accrediting association, as

1. The North Central Association.
2. The Southern Association.
3. The New England Association.
4. The Maryland Association.
5. The Northwestern Association.

While, therefore, the association has set up no formal requirements for accrediting junior colleges, it has suggested the following as standards which institutions seeking membership in the association should reasonably be expected to meet:

1. *Definition.*—The junior college is an institution offering two years of instruction strictly of collegiate grade. This curriculum may include those courses usually offered in the first two years of the four-year college, in which case these courses must be identical in scope and thoroughness with corresponding courses of the standard four-year college. The junior college may, and is likely to, develop a different type of curriculum, suited to the larger and ever-changing civic, social, and vocational needs of the entire community in which the college is located. It is understood that in this case also all the work offered shall conform to collegiate standards.

2. *Admission.*—Graduation from the four-year course for accredited high schools as prescribed by the State board of education or by the State university should be required for unconditional admission to the first year of the college course; provided that a student may be admitted with a condition of two units.

If a preparatory department is maintained, its work should be approved and accredited by the proper State authority.

3. *Graduation.*—For graduation from a junior college a student must complete satisfactorily at least 30 year hours, 60 semester hours, or their equivalent of work of similar grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of the standard college.

No junior college should confer a bachelor's degree.

4. *Equipment.*—(*a*) *Laboratories.*—Laboratories should be sufficiently large and well equipped to provide the opportunity for the student to perform individually all the experiments outlined for all such courses in colleges. Sufficiency should be measured by the value of the apparatus. Minimum suggested: Physics, chemistry, biology, $2,000 each.

(*b*) *Library.*—There should be at least 2,000 volumes selected with special reference to college work. There should be an annual appropriation for each subject taught, and there should be provided a reasonable supply of carefully selected periodicals.

5. *Faculty.*—(*a*) There should be at least five heads of departments devoting the major proportion of their time to college work. Each of the five department heads should be specifically prepared to give instruction in his department. In no case should he be required to teach more than 18 hours of college work or 22 hours of combined academy and college work.

(*b*) *Training.*—All instructors should be teachers of approved teaching ability, should have the bachelor's degree from a standard college or university,

and should have had at least one year of graduate work or its equivalent the subject taught.

(c) *Salaries.*—The matter of salary is of very great importance in determining the standard of the institution and should be given careful consideration. No fixed salary can be given, owing to the varying conditions in different sections of the country.

6. *Support.*—The maintenance of the junior college should be adequately provided for through taxation and legislative appropriations, if a State school, through tuition fees, individual donations, church budgets, or endowments, if a private school. In order to guarantee a fixed and assured income, each institution should secure the equivalent of a productive endowment amounting to at least $100,000 or an income of not less than $6,000 from other sources than literary tuition.

7. *Recognition.*—The junior college should be inspected by the State board of education or other acknowledged accrediting agency and when approved in respect to buildings, equipment, instructors, and instruction, it should be classified among approved junior colleges. This same accrediting authority should have power to discontinue recognition of classification.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS COLLEGES

Standards for Accrediting Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools

(Adopted at Cleveland, Ohio, February, 1923)

The standard American teachers college or normal school is a school with two-year, three-year, and four-year curriculums designed to afford such general and professional education as will best fit students for specific teaching in elementary and secondary schools.

The following constitute the minimum standards for accrediting teachers colleges and normal schools:

1. Such schools should require for admission the satisfactory completion of four years of work in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or equivalent of such course.

2. Each curriculum leading to a diploma or degree should be duly outlined, recognized separately, and only if the following conditions are met:

   a. The two-year curriculums leading to diplomas should together have a minimum enrollment of 80 students fully matriculated according to the provisions of standard 1 above.

   b. The four-year curriculums leading to baccalaureate degrees should together have a minimum enrollment of 60 students fully matriculated, according to the provisions of standard 1 above, with not less than 25 in the junior and senior years.

3. Such school should require for a diploma not less than 60 semester hours or equivalent, and the requirement for graduation with the baccalaureate degree should not be less than 120 semester hours or the equivalent.

4. The minimum scholastic requirement of all teachers in such schools (except assistants in the training school) should be equivalent to that required for a standard bachelor's degree, supplemented by special training or experience, or both, of at least three years. The minimum scholastic requirement of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required by the master's degree.

5. The average teaching program of a teacher in such schools should not exceed 16 hours (of 50 to 60 minutes each, herein called "class hours") per week in actual teaching or the equivalent in art, music, laboratory, shop, or supervisory instruction, or in physical education. The class unit for instruction should not exceed 30 students.

6. Such teachers colleges and normal schools should provide adequate facilities for observation and practice teaching, making this work the integrating and controlling factor of the curriculum.

a. The number of pupils annually enrolled in the training department (including children in public schools used for practice) should not be less than four times the annual number of graduates from the institution.

b. The teachers in the training department (including the director and assistants) should number not less than one-third the entire junior college faculty of the institution, and (excepting assistants) should possess the same degree of preparation as other members of the junior college faculty.

c. Each student candidate for the diploma (60 semester hours of credit) should be required to pursue the equivalent of one school year of observation practice of not less than one daily class hour, or a total of 180 hours.

7. Such schools should be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop adequately and to illustrate each course announced. The library should contain not less than 8,000 live, well-distributed, professionally administered volumes, and should be maintained by an annual appropriation for the purchase of books of not less than $1,000.

8. The location and construction of buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of rooms, the nature of laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning should be such as to insure hygienic conditions for students and teachers.

9. Such schools should receive an annual income for maintenance and operation of not less than $50,000, of which not less than $25,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students' fees. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction above the minimum set in the foregoing paragraphs, should be accompanied by increase in operating income.

These standards have not and probably will not be applied to institutions which were members of the association at the time of their adoption. The membership list of the association can not therefore be taken as an accredited list. The standards were recently used in admitting six new applicants to membership and will be so used in the future.

PART II.—UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES, JUNIOR COLLEGES, AND TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS ACCREDITED BY STATE UNIVERSITIES AND STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

ALABAMA

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

The University of Alabama is a member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and grants full credit for the work of the other colleges in this association. It likewise grants full credit for the work of any higher institution that is recognized as standard by the State university of the State in which the institution is located.

The University of Alabama is also a member of the Association of Alabama Colleges and grants full credit for the work of the other members of this association. The requirements for membership in the association are as follows:

A college must have at least six full-time professors, a material equipment of at least $100,000; an annual income of at least $15,000; and a four-year course of study based upon an entrance requirement of 15 units.

The following institutions are members of the association (October 1, 1924):

Alabama College, Montevallo.
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Athens Female College, Athens.
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.
Howard College, Birmingham.
Judson College, Marion.
University of Alabama, University.
Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Institutions of higher learning whose graduates shall be entitled to the privilege of certification without examination shall require four years of standard high-school work (16 units) or equivalent education for admission, shall maintain a standard four-year course of collegiate work for graduation, and shall provide a department for the professional training of teachers. The department of education of every such institution shall be under the direction of a specialist in educational subjects whose academic and professional preparation has been approved by the State board of education. He may be assisted by such approved members of related departments as may be necessary to meet the required standards.

An applicant for a secondary professional certificate on the basis of graduation from a college must show that he has completed an academic major of 24 semester hours, an academic minor of 18 such hours, and a minimum of 18 semester hours in educational subjects as a part of his regular course, 3 of which must have been in observation and practice teaching extending over a period of at least 36 scholastic weeks and distributed so as to include the fundamentals of educational theory and practice.

Professional certificates may be issued to graduates of the following institutions in the State who have met the stated requirements in academic majors, minors, and educational branches. Graduates of standard colleges and universities in other States who have met these requirements may receive professional certificates upon submitting credentials on prescribed forms.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Athens Female College, Athens.
Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.
Howard College, Birmingham.
Judson College, Marion.
Talladega College, Talladega.[1]
University of Alabama, University.
Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery.

ARIZONA

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

The University of Arizona is the only institution of collegiate grade in the State. Students from other institutions of higher education are admitted on authentically issued certificates of work completed. Ordinarily credit from an institution of higher education in another State is given the same value as would be given by the State university of the State in which the institution is located. The institutions listed by the American Council on Education (pp. 5-9 form the basic list. Students from institutions in this list are given credit hour for hour in so far as the work applies to the degree sought.

To graduates of the State normal schools credit is given up to a maximum of 45 units.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Department of Education of Arizona has established no standards for the accrediting of higher educational institutions. An applicant for high-school certification is required to have completed a full English classical or scientific course in which at least four years' work is required above an approved high-school course of four years; he must have taken at least one year's work in education, covering the subjects of pedagogy, history of education, school economy, and school government.

ARKANSAS

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

The University of Arkansas accepts without discount credits from *Hendrix College*, Conway. Transcripts of credits from other institutions in the State are evaluated on their individual merits. Entrance units are rechecked in every case to insure conformity to the ratings of the State high-school supervisor. Care is taken also to guard against the overallowance of credit earned within a given period. A maximum of 45 hours' credit may be transferred for each year's work.

Recent graduates of Hendrix College are admitted to graduate standing. A recent graduate of one of the following institutions is admitted to graduate standing upon certification by his registrar that he ranked in the upper fourth of his class and upon other satisfactory evidence of his ability to do graduate work, with the provision that he must do two-fifths additional work

[1] Colored.

above the normal requirement for an advanced degree; if he does not rank in the upper fourth, he may not receive higher than senior standin

Arkansas College, Batesville.
Galloway College, Searcy.
Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia.
Little Rock College, Little Rock.
Ouachita College, Arkadelphia.
State Normal School, Conway.

The State district agricultural schools at Jonesboro, Monticello, and Ma nolia are accredited as junior agricultural colleges. Central College, Conwa and the College of the Ozarks, Clarksville, are accredited for two years work, not to exceed a total of 90 term hours.

For higher institutions outside the State, lists of accredited institutions ar consulted or information is obtained from the respective State universities.

The average grade of all transferred credit, from whatever source, must no be lower than C (grading system: A, B, C, D, passing grades; E, condition F, failure). Transferred credit may be canceled at any time within a year i the scholastic record at the University of Arkansas is not satisfactory.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Standards for accrediting colleges adopted by the State board of educatio in agreement with the colleges of the State:

1. *Entrance requirements.*—Entrance requirements should be not less tha 15 standard high-school units as defined in the by-laws of the Southern Association of Colleges.

2. *Required for graduation.*—The completion of college work amounting to not less than fifteen 60-minute class periods per week through four years of 36 weeks each.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees should be discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources should confine themselves to undergraduate work.

4. *Number of college departments.*—The college should maintain at least eight separate departments in liberal arts and sciences, with not less than one professor devoting his whole time to each department.

5. *Training of the faculty.*—A properly qualified faculty should consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department should hold at least a master's degree from a university having a fully organized graduate school. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid to members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution.

7. *Number of classroom hours per teacher.*—Not more than 18 hours per week should be required of any teacher, 15 being recommended as the maximum.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory section should be limited to 30. A smaller number is desirable.

9. *Support.*—In addition to income from tuition fees, room rent, boarding halls, etc., the college should have a productive endowment of not less than $200,000, or its equivalent in assured annual income.

10. *Library.*—The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodicals, at least 5,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and should have an appropriation of not less than $500 a year for permanent additions. The library should contain 7,000 volumes.

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment should be sufficient for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences—sufficiency to be measured by the value of apparatus and equipment.

12. *Separation of college and academy.*—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students and faculty.

13. *No subfreshman work.*—The college may not maintain or provide for any classes except those for which college credit can be given in a degree schedule.

14. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. The classification of students must be printed in the catalogue.

15. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

16. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

17. *Standing in the educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

The following colleges of the State now (May 1, 1925) meet or approach fairly closely these standards:

Arkansas College, Batesville.
Galloway College, Searcy.
Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia.
Hendrix College, Conway.
Little Rock College, Little Rock.
Ouachita College, Arkadelphia.
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

CALIFORNIA

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The University of California has abolished the list of accepted institutions which it maintained supplementary to the list of institutions approved by the Association of American Universities, and, effective August, 1925, will accept diplomas for admission to graduate standing only from institutions which are on the list of the Association of American Universities. (See pp. 9–12.) "Graduates of all other institutions will be obliged to have their credentials receive a complete evaluation by the office of the examiner of the university before their status can be determined."

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Colleges

Accrediting of institutions for secondary school certification, 1924–25:

"County boards of education are authorized to grant general secondary certificates only upon credentials issued by the State board of education. However, at least one-half of the graduate work required for the secondary creden-

tial must have been completed at an institution whose school or college o education has been approved by the California State Board of Education."

College of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif. (after 1923).
Dominican College, San Rafael, Calif. (after 1924).
Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, Calif.
Mills College, Mills College, Calif. (after 1919–20).
Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif. (after 1922).
Pomona College, Claremont, Calif. (after 1919–20).
University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
University of Redlands, Redlands, Calif. (after 1923).
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of Texas, Austin, Tex.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Teacher-Training Institutions

Accrediting of institutions for elementary school certification, 1924–25:

"In accordance with law, county boards of education are authorized to grant general elementary certificates to—

"1. Holders of diplomas of graduation from California State normal schools or teachers colleges.

"2. Holders of diplomas of graduation with the bachelor's degree, based upon fours years of collegiate work, from any normal school or teachers college in another State which has been accredited by the California State Board of Education for elementary certification. Diplomas issued in years earlier than those shown opposite the names of institutions specified below will not be recognized."

California:
- Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata.
- State Teachers College, Chico.
- State Teachers College, Fresno.
- State Teachers College, San Diego.
- State Teachers College, San Francisco.
- State Teachers College, San Jose.
- State Teachers College, Santa Barbara.

Colorado:
- Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley (1914).
- Western State Teachers College of Colorado, Gunnison (1922).

Illinois:
- Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston (1914).
- Illinois State Normal University, Normal (1914).
- Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb (1914).
- Southern Illinois State Teachers College, Carbondale (1914).

Illinois—Continued.
- University of Chicago, School of Education, Chicago, Ill. (1914).
- Western Illinois State Teachers College, Macomb (1914).

Indiana:
- Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute (1914).
- Teachers College of Indianapolis, Indianapolis (1914).

Iowa:
- Drake University, College of Education, Des Moines (1914).
- Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls (1914).

Kansas:
- Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia (1914).
- Kansas State Teachers College, Hays (1914).
- Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg (1918).

Kentucky: Western Kentucky State Normal School and Teachers College, Bowling Green (1914).
Louisiana: Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches (1914).
Massachusetts:
- Boston Normal School, Boston (1914).
- State Normal School, Bridgewater (1914).
- State Normal School, Framingham (1914).
- State Normal School, Worcester (1914).

Michigan:
- Central Michigan Normal School, Mount Pleasant (1914).
- Detroit Teachers College, Detroit (1914).
- Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti (1914).
- Northern State Normal School, Marquette (1914).
- Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo (1914).

Minnesota:
- State Teachers College, Duluth (1914).
- State Teachers College, Mankato (1914).
- State Teachers College, Moorhead (1914).
- State Teachers College, St. Cloud (1914).
- State Teachers College, Bemidji (1923).

Missouri:
- Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg (1914).
- Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville (1914).
- Northwest Missouri State Teachers College, Maryville (1914).
- Southeast Missouri State Teachers College, Cape Girardeau (1914).
- Southwest Missouri State Teachers College, Springfield (1914).
- University of Missouri, School of Education, Columbia (1914).

Nebraska:
- Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Chadron (1922).
- Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Kearney (1914).
- Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Peru (1914).
- Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Wayne (1914).
- University of Nebraska, Department of Education, Lincoln (1914).

Nevada: University of Nevada, Normal Department, Reno (1914).
New Mexico: New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver City (1914).
New York:
- Columbia University, Teachers College, New York (1914).
- Hunter College of the City of New York, New York (1914).
- New York State College for Teachers Albany (1914).
- State Normal School, Buffalo (1914).
- Syracuse University, Teachers College (1914).

North Carolina: North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro (1914).
North Dakota: University of North Dakota, School of Education, University (1914).
Ohio:
- Miami University, Teachers College, Oxford (1918).
- State Normal College, Bowling Green (1921).
- State Normal College, Kent (1921).

Oklahoma:
- Central State Teachers College, Edmond (1914).
- East Central State Teachers College, Ada (1914).
- Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahlequah (1914).
- Northwestern State Teachers College, Alva (1914).
- Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant (1914).
- Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford (1914).

Rhode Island: Rhode Island College of Education, Providence (1914).
South Carolina: Winthrop College, Department of Education, Rock Hill (1914).
South Dakota: Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen (1914).
Tennessee: George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville (1914).
Texas:
- East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce (1921).
- North Texas State Teachers College, Denton (1921).
- Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos (1921).

Utah: University of Utah, School of Education, Salt Lake City (1914).
Wyoming: University of Wyoming, Normal Department, Laramie (1914).

The institutions accredited under the following section are the same as those accredited for high-school certification:

County boards of education in California are also authorized to grant general elementary certificates to—

"3. Holders of diplomas of graduation with the bachelor's degree, based upon a four-year course, granted by any institution accredited by

the California State Board of Education for high-school certification, provided that the holder thereof presents evidence,

"(*a*) Of having taught successfully for eight months, or

"(*b*) Of having completed during his college work 12 semester hours of professional work in the department of education, including practice teaching, principles of elementary education, and public education in California."

COLORADO

Neither the University of Colorado nor the State department of education has adopted standards for accrediting institutions of higher learning. Neither has issued a list of institutions which it approves. Each application for advanced standing at the university is judged on its own merits.

CONNECTICUT

"The State board of education has not adopted formal standards for the accrediting of higher institutions. It has, however, adopted because of personal knowledge of the institutions a list of those within the State whose degrees are recognized for any purpose for which an academic degree is necessary for professional work." (*Letter of Commissioner A. B. Meredith, October 15, 1924.*)

The list includes:

Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs.
Connecticut College for Women, New London.
Trinity College, Hartford.
Wesleyan University, Middletown.
Yale University, New Haven.

DELAWARE

UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

"The University of Delaware has no special list of accredited institutions of its own. It gives credit for work done in any of the colleges or universities on the lists of the regular accrediting agencies: Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland; Association of American Universities."—(*Letter of President Walter Hullihen, October 28, 1924.*)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

"The State department of public instruction has set up no standards for accrediting higher institutions in Delaware. We have but one higher institution, the University of Delaware, and work in complete cooperation with that institution in all matters, accepting their graduates who have taken the necessary professional courses, without examination."—(*Letter of State Superintendent H. V. Holloway, October 15, 1924.*)

FLORIDA

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

The University of Florida has established no standards for accrediting or classifying higher institutions either within or without the State. The *State College for Women*, Tallahassee, is under the same board as the State university and maintains the same standards. As regards the other higher institutions of the State, the work done in the departments of arts and sciences

(but not in their professional departments of *John B. Stetson University*, De Land, and *Rollins College*, Winter Park, is accredited by the university and the State college.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction of Florida has not established standards for accrediting colleges. The higher institutions in the State, however, have been inspected with a view to granting certificates to the graduates of these institutions without examination. The following colleges and universities in the State have been approved for this purpose:

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, Tallahassee.
Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee.
John B. Stetson University, De Land.
Rollins College, Winter Park.
Southern College, Lakeland.
University of Florida, Gainesville.

GEORGIA

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

The University of Georgia does not formally accredit colleges and universities. However, it accepts for degree credit courses completed at certain other institutions in Georgia where these courses parallel degree courses offered in the university.

Courses are transferred unconditionally from the following institutions holding membership in the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States:

Colleges

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.
Emory University, Emory University.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.
Mercer University, Macon.
Shorter College, Rome.
Wesleyan College, Macon.

Junior Colleges

Courses are transferred on certificate, on the recommendation of the departments, to the extent of the freshman and sophomore requirements from the following institutions:

Bessie Tift College, Forsyth.
Brenau College, Gainesville.
Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.
Georgia State Woman's College, Valdosta.
La Grange College, La Grange.
Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens.
North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega.
Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe University.
Piedmont College, Demorest.
State Normal School, Athens.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State of Georgia during the past year (1923-24) has adopted a new system for the certification of its teachers and for accrediting its higher institutions.

Under this new plan, A. B. graduates of the following institutions in the State who can show 9 hours' work in education and 3 years' teaching experience are granted professional college certificates:

Colleges

Agnes Scott College, Decatur.
Bessie Tift College, Forsyth.
Brenau College, Gainesville.
Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.
Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.
La Grange Female College, La Grange.
Mercer University, Macon.
Piedmont College, Demorest.
Shorter College, Rome.
South Georgia Normal College, Valdosta.
University of Georgia, Athens.

Teacher-Training Institutions

Graduates of the following institutions in Georgia receive the professio normal certificate, provided they have 9 hours in education and 3 years' tea ing experience:

Andrew Female College, Cuthbert.
Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville.
Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe University.
South Georgia Normal College, Valdost
State Normal and Industrial College, I don.

A. B. graduates of the four State normal schools are given the college cer cate.

Negro Schools

Graduates of Atlanta University, Atlanta, are given the college certificate Graduates of the following institutions receive the normal certificate:

Clark University, Atlanta.
Morehouse College, Atlanta.
Morris Brown College, Atlanta.
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta.

IDAHO

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

"The University of Idaho accepts the accredited list of colleges in the Nort west Association and the North Central Association of Colleges and Seconda Schools."[8] (*Letter of President A. H. Upham, October 23, 1924.*)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Board of Education of Idaho has adopted no standards for a crediting higher institutions. The following degree-granting institutions in th State are accredited for the certification of teachers:

College of Idaho, Caldwell.
Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa.
University of Idaho, Moscow.

Gooding College, Gooding, has received temporary accrediting for the certif cation of teachers.

ILLINOIS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Criteria of a standard college adopted by the University of Illinois:

1. An enrollment of not fewer than 100 students of college grade, with an average for a series of years of at least 25 per cent registered in the junio and senior classes.

2. A graduation requirement of four years (120 semester hours) of collegiate work. The program of studies should have a proper relation to the resource of the institution; there should be advanced work in several fields and a rea sonable margin for free electives.

3. A normal entrance requirement of 15 units and a minimum requirement of 14 units (by the minimum requirement is meant the smallest number of units with which a student may be permitted to begin college work, i. e., the nominal requirement minus the number of units of conditions allowed), with

[8] See pp. 21 and 28.

the provision that all entrance conditions must be removed before a student may be permitted to begin a second year of work in the same institution.

NOTE.—It is suggested that in doubtful cases the usual plan of admission by certificate be supplemented by an inquiry addressed to the high-school principal as to whether he can personally recommend the student in question as one capable of profiting by college work, or by requiring entrance examinations in English, and possibly in one or two other subjects to be elected by the student, or by both methods. Cases in which such additional evidence might be sought would include those students from unaccredited high schools, students with low grades in their high-school records, and students with more than three units in vocational subjects.

4. Not less than eight distinct departments in liberal arts and sciences, with at least one professor giving full time to college work in each department; preparatory courses, if any, being separate in faculty, students, and discipline.

5. A minimum educational attainment of all college teachers of academic subjects equivalent to graduation from a college of high grade. For faculty members of professorial rank, graduate work equal to that required for the master's degree at the University of Illinois. Further graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are recommended, especially for heads of departments.

6. The average salary paid to members of the faculty is a serious factor in determining the standing of any institution. Heads of departments should receive salaries of $2,500 or more.

7. A maximum teaching load for any college teacher of 16 semester hours per week with an enrollment in recitation or laboratory sections not exceeding 30 students. It is suggested that a two-hour laboratory period with more than 12 students enrolled be counted as 1½ hours in figuring the teaching load of science teachers.

NOTE.—The maxima indicated in this criterion should be reduced in case of programs involving a wide range of subjects or several sections approximating the maximum number of students.

8. Buildings and equipment of the value of at least $250,000 for an institution having an enrollment of not more than 200 full-time college students in liberal arts and sciences, with an appropriate additional investment in buildings and equipment in the case of an institution having an enrollment above 200 full-time college students.

NOTE.—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

9. A net annual guaranteed income for educational purposes, ordinarily from endowment, and apart from tuition, fees, board, room rent, etc., of at least $25,000 for an institution having an enrollment of not more than 200 full-time college students; with an appropriate additional income in the case of an institution with an enrollment of more than 200 full-time college students.

10. A library of not less than 10,000 bound volumes, in addition to public documents, with a trained librarian in charge. The institution should have a library fund, to be spent exclusively for books, periodicals, and binding, amounting to not less than $5 per annum for each full-time college student in liberal arts and sciences.

11. Laboratory equipment of a value of not less than $6,000 in physics ($8,000 if work is offered in advance of a one-year course), $5,000 in chemistry,

and $5,000 in biology. The institution should provide a fund to be expend annually for laboratory equipment, exclusive of supplies, amounting to not l than $5 for each full-time college student in laboratory subjects. This fu should be in addition to income received from student laboratory fees.

12. In addition to the foregoing specific requirements the general standa of the administration and faculty shall be considered.

In accordance with these criteria the University of Illinois has prepar the following classification of colleges (correct to June 30, 1924) for its use determining admissions with advanced undergraduate standing and to j graduate school. The university also accredits certain foreign institutio but these have been omitted as being outside the scope of this bulletin.

1. Colleges of Class A

(Institutions which meet in full the criteria as adopted by the university.

Alabama: University of Alabama, University.

Arkansas: University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

California:
- California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
- Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University.
- Mills College, Mills College.
- Occidental College, Los Angeles.
- Pomona College, Claremont.
- University of California, Berkeley.

Colorado:
- Colorado College, Colorado Springs.
- University of Colorado, Boulder.

Connecticut:
- Trinity College, Hartford.
- Wesleyan University, Middletown.
- Yale University, New Haven.

District of Columbia: Catholic University of America, Washington.

Florida: University of Florida, Gainesville.

Georgia: University of Georgia, Athens.

Idaho: University of Idaho, Moscow.

Illinois:
- Augustana College, Rock Island.
- Carthage College, Carthage.
- De Paul University, Chicago (for residence work in arts and sciences).
- Eureka College, Eureka.
- Illinois College, Jacksonville.
- Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.
- Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.
- James Millikin University, Decatur.
- Knox College, Galesburg.
- Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
- Lombard College, Galesburg.
- Loyola University, Chicago.
- Monmouth College, Monmouth.
- Northwestern College, Naperville.
- Northwestern University, Evanston.
- Rockford College, Rockford.
- Rosary College, River Forest.
- St. Procopius College, Lisle.
- University of Chicago, Chicago.

Indiana:
- Butler College, Indianapolis.
- De Pauw University, Greencastle.
- Earlham College, Earlham.
- Franklin College, Franklin.
- Indiana University, Bloomington.
- Purdue University, Lafayette.
- Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute.
- St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St Mary-of-the-Woods.
- University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.
- Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

Iowa:
- Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
- Drake University, Des Moines.
- Dubuque College, Dubuque.
- Grinnell College, Grinnell.
- Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames.
- Simpson College, Indianola.
- State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Kansas:
- Ottawa University, Ottawa.
- University of Kansas, Lawrence.
- Washburn College, Topeka (for arts and science work).

Kentucky:
- Georgetown College, Georgetown.
- University of Kentucky, Lexington.
- University of Louisville, Louisville (for arts and science work).

Louisiana:
- H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, New Orleans.
- Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

Maine:
- Bates College, Lewiston.
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick.
- Colby College, Waterville.
- University of Maine, Orono.

Maryland:
- Goucher College, Baltimore.
- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Massachusetts:
- Amherst College, Amherst.
- Boston University, Boston.
- Clark University, Worcester.
- Harvard University, Cambridge.
- International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield (for work in physical education, biology, physiology, and psychology).
- Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.
- Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley.
- Radcliffe College, Cambridge.
- Simmons College, Boston.
- Smith College, Northampton.
- Tufts College, Tufts College.
- Wellesley College, Wellesley.
- Wheaton College, Norton.
- Williams College, Williamstown.
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester.

Michigan: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Minnesota:
- Carleton College, Northfield.
- College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
- College of St. Teresa, Winona.
- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Missouri:
- Drury College, Springfield.
- St. Louis University, St. Louis.
- University of Missouri, Columbia.
- Washington University, St. Louis.
- Westminster College, Fulton.

Montana: University of Montana, Missoula.

Nebraska: University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Nevada: University of Nevada, Reno.

New Hampshire: Dartmouth College, Hanover.

New Jersey:
- Princeton University, Princeton.
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick.
- Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.

New York:
- Adelphi College, Brooklyn.
- Alfred University, Alfred.
- Clarkson School of Technology, Potsdam.
- Colgate University, Hamilton.
- Columbia University, New York.
- Cornell University, Ithaca.
- Elmira College, Elmira.
- Hamilton College, Clinton.
- Hobart College, Geneva.
- New York University, New York.
- Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
- Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.
- Syracuse University, Syracuse.
- Union University, Schenectady.
- University of Rochester, Rochester.
- Vassar College, Poughkeepsie.
- Wells College, Aurora.

North Carolina:
- Duke University (formerly Trinity College), Durham.
- University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

North Dakota: University of North Dakota, University.

Ohio:
- Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
- Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
- College of Wooster, Wooster.
- Kenyon College, Gambier.
- Marietta College, Marietta.
- Miami University, Oxford.
- Municipal University of Akron, Akron.
- Oberlin College, Oberlin.
- Ohio State University, Columbus.
- Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
- University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
- Western College for Women, Oxford.
- Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma, Norman.

Oregon:
- Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.
- Reed College, Portland.
- University of Oregon, Eugene.

Pennsylvania:
- Allegheny College, Meadville.
- Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
- Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.
- Dickinson College, Carlisle.
- Haverford College, Haverford.
- Lafayette College, Easton.
- Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
- Pennsylvania State College, State College.
- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
- University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
- University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
- Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
- Westminster College, New Wilmington.

Rhode Island: Brown University, Providence.

South Dakota: University of South Dakota, Vermilion.

Tennessee:
- University of the South, Sewanee.
- University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Texas:
- Rice Institute, Houston.
- Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
- University of Texas, Austin.

Vermont:
- Middlebury College, Middlebury.
- University of Vermont, Burlington.

Virginia:
- Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
- University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

Virginia—Continued.
Washington and Lee University, Lexington.
Westhampton College (woman's college of University of Richmond), Richmond.
Washington:
State College of Washington, Pullman.
University of Washington, Seattle.
Whitman College, Walla Walla.

West Virginia: West Virginia University, Morgantown.
Wisconsin:
Beloit College, Beloit.
Lawrence College, Appleton.
Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee.
Ripon College, Ripon.
University of Wisconsin, Madison.

2. Colleges of Class B

(Institutions which approximate the standard set for class A, but fall somewhat short of it in certain particulars.)

Alabama: Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Arkansas: Hendrix College, Conway.
California: College of the Pacific, San Jose.
Colorado: Colorado School of Mines, Golden.
District of Columbia: Howard University,[1] Washington.
Florida: John B. Stetson University, Deland.
Georgia: Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.
Illinois:
Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago (class A for first two years).
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria (class A for first two years).
Illinois State Normal University, Normal (senior college work).
McKendree College, Lebanon.
Mount Morris College, Mount Morris (for arts and science work).
St. Xavier College, Xavier Park, Chicago.[2]
Shurtleff College, Alton.
Wheaton College, Wheaton.
Indiana: Hanover College, Hanover.
Iowa:
Central College, Pella.
Parsons College, Fairfield.
University of Dubuque, Dubuque.
Kansas:
Baker University, Baldwin.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
McPherson College, McPherson.
St. Mary's College, St. Mary's.
Kentucky: Centre College, Danville.
Maryland: University of Maryland, College Park.
Michigan:
Albion College, Albion.
Alma College, Alma.

Michigan—Continued.
Hope College, Holland.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
Mississippi:
Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.
University of Mississippi, University.
Missouri:
Central College, Fayette.
Park College, Parkville.
Nebraska: Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.
New Hampshire: University of New Hampshire, Durham.
New Mexico: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque (for arts and science work).
North Dakota: Fargo College, Fargo.
Ohio:
Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
Lake Erie College, Painesville (class A for first two years).
Mount Union College, Alliance.
Muskingum College, New Concord.
Wittenberg College, Springfield.
Pennsylvania: Villanova College, Villanova.
Philippine Islands: University of the Philippines, Manila (for arts and science work).
South Carolina: University of South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota: South Dakota State College, Brookings.
Texas:
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.
Baylor University, Waco.
Utah: University of Utah, Salt Lake City.
West Virginia: Bethany College, Bethany.
Wisconsin:
Campion College, Prairie du Chien.
Carroll College, Waukesha.

[1] Colored.
[2] Admission to graduate school subject to credentials in individual cases.

3. Colleges of Class C

(Institutions which, while of collegiate grade, fall short in more important particulars of the standards set for class A.)

Alabama: Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham.
Colorado: Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.
Florida: Rollins College, Winter Park (for the first two years only).
Illinois:
- Greenville College, Greenville.
- Lincoln College, Lincoln (class B for the first two years).

Indiana: Indiana Central College, Indianapolis.
Iowa: Des Moines University, Des Moines.
Kansas:
- Bethel College, Newton.
- College of Emporia, Emporia.
- Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.

Louisiana: Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.
Michigan: University of Detroit, Detroit.
Mississippi:
- Millsaps College, Jackson.
- Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.

Missouri:
- Culver-Stockton College, Canton.
- Missouri Wesleyan University, Cameron.

Montana: Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman.
Nebraska: Hastings College, Hastings.
New Mexico: New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
North Carolina: North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh.
Ohio:
- Bluffton College, Bluffton.
- Defiance College, Defiance.
- Hiram College, Hiram.

Oklahoma:
- Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
- Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.

Pennsylvania: Geneva College, Beaver Falls.
Porto Rico: University of Porto Rico (College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts), Mayaguez.
South Carolina: Furman University, Greenville.
Tennessee: Tennessee College, Murfreesboro.
Texas:
- College of Industrial Arts, Denton.
- Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
- Trinity University, Waxahachie.

Virginia:
- Bridgewater College, Bridgewater.
- Emory and Henry College, Emory.
- Roanoke College, Salem.

Wisconsin:
- Milton College, Milton.
- Stout Institute, Menomonie (for first two years only).

JUNIOR COLLEGES

This class shall include schools offering one or two years of work above that of a four-year secondary school.

STANDARDS

1. *Entrance requirements.*—No student should be admitted to junior-college work unless he complies, at the time of his admission, with the admission requirements of the University of Illinois.

2. *Graduation requirements.*—An acceptable junior college should require for graduation not less than 60 semester hours of college work.

Students should not ordinarily be permitted to carry for credit work amounting to more than 16 semester hours, exclusive of physical training and military science.

For the general liberal-arts curriculum approximately one-half of the work should be prescribed. The prescriptions should include not less than 6 hours each in college rhetoric, history, and foreign language, and a total of not less than 16 hours from the three groups of mathematics, physical science, and

biological science, provided that not fewer than 4 hours should be offe from each of these three groups.

3. *Enrollment.*—To be considered for accrediting, a junior college sho have an enrollment of not fewer than 50 students of college grade.

4. *Number of departments.*—There should be not fewer than six disti departments in which work of junior-college grade is given.

5. *Preparation of faculty.*—The teachers in charge of the junior-coll work in departments other than manual arts should have a bachelor's deg and should have had in addition at least a year of graduate study in subject of their department in a university of recognized standing.

No new teachers of academic subjects shall be employed who do not h the master's or doctor's degree from an institution of the standing of th recognized by the North Central Association. (See pp. 21-27.)

6. *Teaching schedules.*—The teaching schedule of any instructor do junior-college work should be limited to a maximum of 20 recitation perio (single periods) per week.

7. *Size of classes.*—Enrollment in recitation and laboratory sections shou be limited to 30.

8. *Library.*—A junior-college library should contain not fewer than 5,0 bound volumes, exclusive of periodicals and public documents. At least $6 a year should be expended for books (not including expenditures for magazin and binding).

9. *Laboratory equipment.*—For acceptable work in the sciences there mu be laboratory equipment of a value of not less than $3,000 in physics, $2,500 i chemistry, and $2,500 in biology.

10. *Physical plant.*—The segregation of the junior-college students is desi able. Separate quarters should be set aside on a distinct floor or in a distinc wing or in a separate building, in which should be housed the study rooms fo junior-college students, a separate junior-college library, and separate junior college laboratories.

11. *Financial support.*—There should be an income of not less than $10,00 per annum available exclusively for the current support of the junior-colleg work, as distinct from secondary-school work.

12. *Administrative organization.*—There should be a separate administrative organization of the junior-college work, with a dean in charge.

REGULATIONS

1. For work done in junior-college classes for which the above standards are approximately met, substantially hour-for-hour credit will be given at the time of the student's admission to the university, provided that the maximum credit allowed shall not exceed 18 hours per semester.

2. For work done in junior-college classes for which the above standards are only partially and semisatisfactorily met, substantially three-fourths credit in college hours may be given at the time of the student's admission, provided that the maximum credit allowed shall not exceed 13½ hours per semester.

3. A student who has been given partial credit on admission under the provisions of paragraph 2 above may have such partial credit raised to full credit at the end of his first year's work in the university, provided (1) that he continues in the university any specific subject in which he has received partial credit and makes a grade of not less than B in that subject; or (2) if he does not continue any specific subject in the university, that he makes an average grade of not less than B in all the subjects of his first year's work.

4. For fifth-year or sixth-year work which is but slightly differentiated, by the above criterions, from high-school work, substantially one-half credit in college hours may be given at the time of the student's admission, such credit not to exceed nine hours per semester.

California: San Diego Junior College, San Diego.
Illinois:
Aurora College, Aurora.
Blackburn College, Carlinville.
Central Y. M. C. A. Junior College, Chicago.
Crane Junior College, Chicago.
Elgin Junior College, Elgin.
Ferry Hall, Lake Forest.
Francis Shimer School, Mount Carroll.
Joliet Junior College, Joliet.
Lewis Institute, Chicago.
Medill School of Commerce, Chicago.
Montticello Seminary, Godfrey.
Illinois—Continued.
St. Viator College, Bourbonnais.
William and Vashti College, Aledo.
Kentucky: Hamilton College, Lexington.
Michigan:
Detroit Junior College, Detroit.
Martindale Training School for Teachers, Martindale.
Missouri:
Kansas City Polytechnic Institute, Kansas City.
Stephens College, Columbia.
Tennessee: Ward-Belmont School, Nashville.
Wisconsin: Milwaukee Normal School, Junior College of Engineering, Milwaukee.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The department of public instruction of Illinois defines a standard college as follows:

"An institution to be ranked as a recognized college or university shall have at least six professors giving their entire time to college or university work, the necessary equipment to give a course of four full years of college grade in the liberal arts and sciences, and shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units of preparation in a recognized four-year high school or its equivalent. It shall require for graduation not less than 120 semester hours.

The basis for estimating college work shall be the semester hour, which is defined as one recitation or lecture not less than 50 minutes in length, or the equivalent laboratory period, each week for at least 18 weeks.

Recognition is now (November 1, 1924) given by the department of public instruction to the colleges of the State as follows:

A. Recognized Colleges and Universities

Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.
Augustana College, Rock Island.
Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria.
Carthage College, Carthage.
De Paul University, Chicago.
Eureka College, Eureka.
Illinois College, Jacksonville.
Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.
Illinois Woman's College, Jacksonville.
James Millikin University, Decatur.
Knox College, Galesburg.
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest.
Lombard College, Galesburg.
Loyola University, Chicago.
Monmouth College, Monmouth.
Northwestern College, Naperville.
Northwestern University, Evanstville.
Rockford College, Rockford.
St. Viator College, Bourbonnais.
St. Xavier's College, Chicago.
University of Chicago, Chicago.
University of Illinois, Urbana.
Wheaton College, Wheaton.

B. Colleges Recognized for One Year

Greenville College, Greenville.
Lewis Institute, Chicago.
McKendree College, Lebanon.
Mount Morris College, Mount Morris.
Rosary College, River Forest.
Shurtleff College, Alton.

Partially Recognized Colleges

Aurora College, Aurora.
Blackburn College, Carlinville.
Lincoln College, Lincoln.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

An institution to be ranked as a junior college must have at least four
ers giving their entire time to teaching a course of two full years of c
grade (the equivalent of 60 semester hours in a recognized college), and
require for admission not less than 15 secondary units of preparation
recognized four-year high school or its equivalent.

A. Recognized Junior Colleges

Joliet Junior College, Joliet.
Mallinckrodt College, Green Point.

B. Junior Colleges Recognized for One Year

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest.
Frances Shimer School, Mount Carroll.
Montbello Seminary, Godfrey.

RECOGNIZED NORMAL SCHOOLS

A recognized normal school is an institution employing at least 16 teac
each of whom devotes more than half of his time to teaching students above
four-year high-school grade, and at least 6 teachers who devote their e
time to the training of teachers in a practice school.

It shall require for graduation two full years of normal school work o
term credits.

A term credit is the work done in a subject requiring not less than f
45-minute recitation periods per week for not less than 12 weeks.

A year of practice teaching shall include the equivalent of 45 minutes
day for 180 days spent in the actual teaching of pupils in a kindergarten
mentary or high school under competent and close supervision.

Chicago Normal School, Chicago.
Eastern Illinois State Teachers College, Charleston.
Illinois State Normal University, Normal.
Northern Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb.
Southern Illinois State Normal Univers Carbondale.
Western Illinois State Teachers Coll Macomb.

INDIANA

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

Indiana University has not established standards or requirements for
crediting or classifying institutions of higher education within or without
State. It accepts provisionally the classification made by the State board
education. A record is kept of the success of students in Indiana coming fro
other institutions, and future acceptance of credit from the institutions
governed by this record.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The following standards governing accredited schools were established
the Indiana State Teachers Training Board and became effective Septemb
1, 1920, and were reaffirmed with slight revisions by the State board of educ
tion May 14, 1923:

I. Colleges and Universities

1. *Teachers and teaching.*—(*a*) *Number.*—There shall be eight or more pro
fessors devoting their time exclusively to college courses.

(*b*) *Hours per week.*—No teacher may be required to teach more than 2
hours per week. It is desirable that no teacher be allowed to teach more than
16 hours per week.

(c) *Preparation.*—The teachers shall be graduates of standard normal schools, standard colleges, or universities doing graduate work. Head professors shall have pursued such graduate work for at least one year, and a majority of them should have training equivalent to that presupposed for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

(d) *Quality of teaching.*—The teaching shall be of good quality and done in a manner satisfactory to the State board of education.

2. *Financial resources and support.*—(a) *Endowment.*—There shall be a productive endowment, beyond all indebtedness, of not less than $500,000.

(b) *Income.*—In lieu of this endowment a fixed annual income, independent of all students' fees, of not less than $25,000, shall be provided.

In the case of tax-supported institutions or those supported by religious organizations, financial support or contributed services equivalent in value to the endowment specified may be accepted as substitution for endowment.

3. *Entrance requirements.*—Graduation from a commissioned high school or other secondary school of equal rank shall be required for entrance. Entrance credentials, properly certified by the high-school principal or school superintendent, shall be presented at matriculation or immediately thereafter.

4. *Requirements for graduation.*—(a) *Academic year.*—The academic or collegiate year shall consist of not less than 36 weeks.

(b) *Class and laboratory hour.*—The class hour should be at least 50 minutes in length; two such hours of practice or demonstration in a laboratory are considered equivalent to a recitation hour.

(c) *The curriculum.*—The curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree shall include four full years of work beyond entrance requirements. It should comprehend a definite plan for selection of major subjects, with such provision for minors and electives as seems best suited to the needs of the students.

(d) *Hours per week.*—The work may be organized on any hour-per-week basis not exceeding 16.

(e) *Extra studies.*—Extra studies may be carried only by students whose work is of superior quality, under such rules and regulations as the faculty may adopt.

(f) *Residence work.*—No standard college may issue a certificate of graduation from any curriculum based on less than one year of residence work done therein.

5. *Equipment.*—(a) *Laboratories.*—For teaching each of the sciences offered, there shall be adequate laboratory facilities for meeting the requirements of the State board of education.

(b) *Library.*—The library shall contain at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents. It must be a growing library. It must contain recent as well as earlier standard books in each of the departments of instruction. It must contain standard encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other kinds of reference works, as well as leading periodicals in each department of learning.

The educational department should have a good collection of educational and pedagogical books, as well as sets of the leading school journals and educational reports.

The library room shall not be used for recitation purposes, and the library shall be in charge of a trained librarian.

6. *Reports and records.*—The college shall make an annual statistical report to the State superintendent of public instruction and such additional reports of attendance as he may require. Student records shall be properly kept and certified promptly on request to other schools or to the State board of education.

A competent registrar shall be employed to keep and certify the recor students' work.

7. *Size of classes.*—Not to exceed 45 students may be enrolled in any class, but classes containing not more than 30 students are preferable.

8. *Department of education.*—There should be a well-organized departn of education, offering courses in education to the extent of at least the amt and kind required in any teacher-training course for which the schoo accredited. Facilities must be provided for observation of good teaching for supervised (or practice) teaching.

Accredited as Standard Colleges October 15, 1924

Butler College, Indianapolis.
De Pauw University, Greencastle.
Earlham College, Earlham.
Evansville College, Evansville.
Franklin College, Franklin.
Hanover College, Hanover.
Indiana Central College, Indianapolis.
Indiana University, Bloomington.
Manchester College, North Manchester.
Oakland City College, Oakland City.
Purdue University, Lafayette.
St. Mary's College, Notre Dame.
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College, St. Me of-the-Woods.
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

A junior college may be recognized as standard if it maintains only the fi two years of the course in liberal arts and sciences, and if the number teachers, size of library, and amount of endowment or supporting income a found to be respectively three-fifths of that prescribed for the standard colleg

In all other respects the standard junior college should fully meet the r quirements of the standard college.

The standard junior college may maintain an accredited normal departmen of not to exceed two years' work.

(The State board of education has issued no list of standard junior colleges.

II. Teacher-Training Institutions

NORMAL SCHOOLS

1. *Teaching staff.*—(*a*) *Number.*—There shall be seven or more teacher devoting their time exclusively to the work of the normal courses.

(*b*) *Qualifications and teaching.*—The teachers shall be graduates of stand ard normal schools, standard colleges, or universities doing graduate work They must have had successful experience in public-school work. They must be able to teach in a manner satisfactory to the State board of education. Heads of departments should have pursued graduate work for at least one year. Any departure from this rule shall be allowed only with the approval of the training board.

(*c*) *Hours per week.*—It is the sense of the State board of education that for effective teaching an instructor shall not be occupied with classes more than 20 periods per week, and 18 periods are preferable. In the accrediting of normal schools it will be guided by this conviction.

2. *Annual income.*—The total annual income shall not be less than $15,000.

3. *Entrance requirements.*—(*a*) No student shall be admitted to the two, three, or four year curriculum unless he is a graduate of a certified or commis- sioned high school or holds a certificate of equivalency from the State board of education.

(*b*) No student shall be admitted to the two, three, or four year curriculum unless he is a graduate of a commissioned high school or holds a certificate of

equivalency from the State board of education; provided, that teachers of long service and exceptional merit may be admitted under such rules and regulations as the State board of education may see fit to adopt.

(*e*) Entrance credentials, properly certified by the high-school principal or school superintendent, must be presented at admission or immediately thereafter.

4. *Graduation requirements.*—(*a*) *Length of year.*—The year shall consist of three terms of at least 12 weeks each. A summer session for teachers of not less than 6 weeks is recommended, and a summer session of 12 weeks is desirable. But a summer session of 10 weeks for six days per week (Saturdays always included) may be considered the full equivalent of a 12 weeks' session.

(*b*) *Class and laboratory period.*—The length of the class period shall be at least 50 minutes, the laboratory period being twice the length of the class period.

(*c*) *Curriculum.*—No curriculum leading to graduation shall be less than two years in length. The curriculum leading to graduation and a standard normal diploma shall not be less than four years in length. But certificates of training showing completion of shorter courses may be issued on the authority of the State board of education.

(*d*) *Residence work.*—No institution may issue a certificate of graduation from a two-year, three-year, or four-year course on less than one full year of residence work completed in said institution.

(*e*) *Basis of work.*—An institution may plan its work on not to exceed a 16-hour-per-week basis in prepared subjects.

(*f*) *Drills or "unprepared" subjects.*—Work in vocal music, freehand drawing, penmanship, conferences, or physical education that requires no time of the students other than the recitation period is considered a drill or "unprepared" subject. Such work may be taken in addition to the regular requirement, but shall not be counted as one of the subjects required for a first or second grade elementary license.

(*g*) *Observation and practice school.*—Adequate practice school facilities shall be provided for observation of expert teaching and for supervised teaching in all grades of public-school work for which teachers' courses are offered.

5. *Equipment.*—(*a*) *Laboratories.*—For teaching each of the sciences offered there must be adequate laboratory facilities for meeting the requirements of the State board of education.

(*b*) *Library.*—The library must contain at least 3,500 volumes, exclusive of public documents. This library should be particularly rich in standard books on educational subjects, educational reports of States, cities, and committees and sets of important educational journals. It should be a growing library. The reading table should be supplied with current numbers of the leading educational journals.

The library may not be used for recitation or class-room purposes, and it shall be in charge of a trained librarian.

6. *Size of classes.*—Except in certain drill subjects, or in conferences, not to exceed 45 students may be enrolled in any one class, and not more than 30 students are preferable.

In accrediting normal schools the State board will be guided by this suggestion.

7. *Reports and records.*—The normal schools shall make an annual statistical report to the State superintendent of public instruction and such additional reports of attendance as he may require. Students' records shall be

properly kept and certified promptly on request to other schools or to State board of education.

A competent registrar shall be employed to keep and certify the record students' work.

Accredited as Standard Normal Schools October 15, 1924

Central Normal College, Danville.
Indiana State Normal School, Terre Haute.
Indiana State Normal School, Eastern Division, Muncie.
Teachers College of Indianapolis, Indianapolis.
Tri-State College, Angola.
Valparaiso University, Valparaiso.

NORMAL DEPARTMENTS AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS

A college or special school which does not meet all requirements of a standard college or a standard normal school may establish a normal department, which may be accredited under the following conditions:

1. *General requirements.*—Requirements of standard normal schools relating to admission of students, standards of work, library and laboratory, length of school year, size of classes, class periods, observation and practice schools and records and reports, shall apply without modification.

2. *Teachers and teaching.*—The school or normal department shall be in charge of a competent dean or director, who shall be held responsible by the board for the organization and management of the work therein.

The teachers in special schools and normal departments must meet the same general requirements as teachers in standard normal schools.

The same number of teachers shall be employed in the entire school as in a standard normal school.

3. *Supporting income.*—A sufficient annual income shall be provided for maintaining the school or department in a manner satisfactory to the State board of education.

The amount of such income to be required will be determined by the nature and extent of the work done by the school.

Accredited as Normal Departments October 15, 1924

Huntington College, Huntington.
Marion College, Marion.
St. Benedict's Normal School, Ferdinand.
St. Francis Normal School, Lafayette.
St. Francis Normal School, Oldenburg.
St. Joseph's College, Tipton.
Taylor University, Upland.
Vincennes University, Vincennes.

IOWA

The State accrediting agency of Iowa is the intercollegiate standing committee, organized under the authority of the State board of education, which has control of the three State higher institutions—the State University of Iowa, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Iowa State Teachers College. Representatives from these institutions compose the membership of the committee, which employs the following standards in accrediting the colleges of the State:

I. *Faculty and teaching schedule.*—1. The minimum scholastic preparation for teachers of academic subjects should be the completion of a standard four-year collegiate curriculum and graduate work equivalent to that required for a master's degree in a standard graduate school. A more extended preparation than that indicated by a master's degree is desirable.

2. Teachers of other than academic subjects should possess a bachelor's degree earned in a four-year standard institution with additional training and marked efficiency in the subjects taught.

3. The above standards are not to be retroactive, but present teachers who do not meet these standards should show marked efficiency.

4. The amount of work carried by each teacher will, of course, vary in the different departments. The amount of preparation required, the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students in each class, must be taken into account. No teacher should have an excessive schedule of work. The usual teaching schedule should not exceed 12 to 18 hours per week. The number of students in any recitation or "quiz" section should not exceed 30. Laboratory sections should not usually exceed 15 students to each laboratory instructor or assistant.

II. *Admission and student schedules.*—1. Not less than 15 units of standard secondary credit shall be required for unconditional entrance. Students with 14 units of secondary credit may have conditional entrance but should be scheduled at once, as a part of the regular schedule but not in addition thereto, for subjects used to remove the entrance conditions.

2. The regular schedule for a semester's work shall not exceed one-eighth of the credit required for graduation from a four-year collegiate curriculum. One extra hour per week may be permitted for adjustment of schedule.

3. Excess schedules should not be permitted during the freshman year, and after that such schedules should be permitted only for superior scholarship ability. Twenty hours per week should be the maximum for the very strongest students.

III. Transfer of credits.—1. In accepting credits from other institutions each semester's work on a regular schedule should be credited with not more than one semester's work on a regular schedule at the institution accepting the credits. Credit may be allowed in excess of a regular schedule only when a schedule heavier than normal has been permitted because of superior scholarship.

2. No more than 10 semester hours of credit should be allowed for credits earned by correspondence, by projected registration, or by study for examinations for college credit in any one calendar year.

3. Only 10 (or 5) weeks' credit should be allowed for a 10 (or 5) weeks' session, whether the classes meet five or six times per week.

4. The original credentials for entrance or advanced classification should be kept by the institution accepting these credits.

5. Credits from two-year normal curriculum. In the case of a two-year normal curriculum requiring 15 units of standard secondary work for admission, college credit shall not be granted for the work as a whole, but credit shall be granted for work in the specific college subjects, if the State university of the State in which the normal work was pursued accepts work on that curriculum for collegiate credit.

* * * * * * *

IV. *Buildings, laboratory equipment, and library.*—1. The location and construction of buildings, the heating, lighting, and ventilation of rooms; the nature of laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, and apparatus; and the methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

2. Ample library and laboratory equipment shall be provided for all courses offered or announced.

Additional regulation as to junior colleges.—The committee does not recommend for accrediting institutions of higher learning, including junior colleges in which students who have not completed 14 units of secondary work are permitted to recite in college classes.

The following institutions in the State are at present (April 1, 1925) accredited by the committee:

Colleges and Universities

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake.
Central College, Pella.
Coe College, Cedar Rapids.
Columbia College, Dubuque.
Cornell College, Mount Vernon.
Des Moines University, Des Moines.
Drake University, Des Moines.
Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls.
Graceland College, Lamoni (accredited for three years of college work).
Grinnell College, Grinnell.
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts, Ames.
Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant.
Luther College, Decorah.
Morningside College, Sioux City.
Mount St. Joseph College, Dubuque.
Parsons College, Fairfield.
Penn College, Oskaloosa.
Simpson College, Indianola.
State University of Iowa, Iowa City.
University of Dubuque, Dubuque.
Upper Iowa University, Fayette.
Western Union College, LeMars.

College primarily for the training of teachers: Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls.

Junior Colleges

The following institutions are accredited for two years of college work:

Burlington Junior College, Burlington.
Grundy Junior College, Grundy Center.
Lenox College, Hopkinton.
Mason City Junior College, Mason City.
Mount Carmel Junior College, Dubuque.
St. Ambrose College, Davenport.

These institutions are accredited for one year of college work:

Clarinda Junior College, Clarinda.
Fort Dodge Junior College, Fort Dodge.
Red Oak Junior College, Red Oak.
Waukon Junior College, Waukon.

KANSAS

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Following are the regulations governing the granting of advanced standing:

All credits obtained in other schools during the first two years of residence or to the amount of 60 hours are regularly recorded at the University of Kansas as freshman-sophomore credits. Advanced-standing credits beyond 60 hours are classified as freshman-sophomore or junior-senior, according to the merits of each individual case.

In general, credits transferred from fully accredited institutions of learning are accepted at face value in so far as courses completed correspond in kind and amount to similar courses at the University of Kansas, except that 3 hours is the maximum credit allowed for trigonometry and 3 hours the maximum for college algebra following one and a half years of high-school algebra and 5 hours the maximum following one year of high-school algebra. A maximum of 3 hours' credit is allowed on the literary and historical study of the Bible.

The maximum amount of advanced credit allowed for work completed in a junior college is 60 hours. In no case is credit for work done in a junior college credited as junior-senior work.

The amount of advanced standing allowed for work completed in normal schools depends upon the degree which the applicant desires to work for at the university. Graduates from the Kansas State teachers colleges who have

properly chosen their studies are admitted to the graduate schools as candidates for the degree of M. S. in education without condition. But if students from these schools wish to work for the A. B. degree, they will receive credit for such courses only as are included in the curriculum leading to that degree.

Advanced-standing credit is entirely provisional and may be withdrawn in whole or in part if the subsequent record of the student in the college shows that his scholarship and attainments do not justify the credits given at the time of entrance. This provisional advanced-standing rating is not entered upon the permanent record of the university until the student has successfully completed a year's work. The advanced standing of those who fall below a grade of C in any subject during the year is subject to review and possible reduction.

Colleges

The following institutions in the State (list correct to June 1, 1925) are given full credit for their work at the University of Kansas:

Baker University, Baldwin City.
Bethany College, Lindsborg.
College of Emporia, Emporia.
Fairmount College, Wichita.
Friends University, Wichita.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.
Kansas State Teachers College, Hays.
Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.
Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.
McPherson College, McPherson.
Ottawa University, Ottawa.
St. Benedict's College, Atchison.
St. Mary's College, St. Marys.
Southwestern College, Winfield.
Sterling College, Sterling.
Washburn College, Topeka.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Following are the standards for accrediting the higher institutions of the State by the Kansas State Board of Education:

1. *Admission.*—The requirement for admission shall be 15 high-school units, selected from those listed and defined by the State board of education.

2. *Graduation.*—The requirement for graduation shall be the completion of a four-year course of at least 120 semester hours of 60 minutes, to include at least one year in actual residence, and the other work to be done in a college conforming in effect to the requirements herein stated.

3. *Instruction.*—The institution must have at least seven professors. These professors shall give their entire time to work of college grade, and no professor should offer work in more than two departments of study. If in any of the colleges the instructors divide their time between collegiate and preparatory work, the total amount of collegiate work offered in any semester must not be less than 105 semester hours.

4. *The training of the faculty.*—A faculty properly qualified shall consist of graduates of standard colleges who have pursued graduate work equivalent at least to that required for a master's degree. An exception as to graduate work may be made in the case of an instructor of successful experience and proved efficiency.

5. *Hours of instruction.*—The number of class hours for instructors and students shall not exceed 20 a week.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary of the full professors, exclusive of the salary of the president, shall be at least $1,000.

7. *Endowment.*—The means of support shall be defined as requiring a permanent productive endowment of not less than $200,000 or an annual income of not less than $10,000, exclusive of tuition.

8. *Laboratory equipment.*—The laboratory equipment shall be worth not less than $5,000 and shall be so distributed as to establish at least an efficient chemical, physical, and biological laboratory.

9. *Library.*—The library, exclusive of general reference books and public documents, shall contain at least 3,000 volumes. These volumes shall be of present value, selected with reference to the departments in which instruction is offered.

10. *Biblical literature and history.*—A maximum of 12 hours in Biblical literature and history may be allowed in the transcripts of graduates of colleges who are candidates for a State certificate.

11. *Number of hours for State certificates.*—The number of semester hours required of candidates for State certificates shall be 120. In this number shall be included the professional work and at least 20 hours of work in the subject that the candidate proposes to teach, together with at least 10 hours in a related subject.

12. *Professional work.*—The minimum in education shall be 18 hours in courses approved by the State department of education.

Accredited by the State Board of Education November, 1924

Colleges

Baker University, Baldwin City.
Bethany College, Lindsborg.
Bethel College, Newton.
College of Emporia, Emporia.
Fairmount College, Wichita.
Friends University, Wichita.
Kansas City University, Kansas City.
Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.
Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina.
McPherson College, McPherson.
Ottawa University, Ottawa.
Southwestern College, Winfield.
Sterling College, Sterling.
University of Kansas, Lawrence.
Washburn College, Topeka.

Junior Colleges

Arkansas City Junior College, Arkansas City.
Central Academy and College, McPherson.
Fort Scott Junior College, Fort Scott.
Garden City Junior College, Garden City.
Highland College, Highland.
Iola Junior College, Iola.
Kansas City Junior College, Kansas City.
Parsons Junior College, Parsons.
St. Mary's College, Leavenworth.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

The State normal schools have authority to issue certificates to persons who complete the required courses of study, and hence these schools do not require formal recognition by the State board of education, but the State board accepts credits obtained in the normal schools to apply on the requirements for State certificates and their renewals.

Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia.
Kansas State Teachers College, Hays.
Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

The University of Kentucky has adopted the following standards for accrediting the colleges of the State:

1. *Entrance requirements.*—The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course of not less than 15 units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency. The major

portion of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The college should demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves to strictly undergraduate courses.

4. *Number of college departments.*—A college of arts and science of approximately 100 students should maintain at least eight departments, with at least one professor devoting his whole time to each department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of other heads of departments.

5. *Training of faculty.*—The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a fully organized and recognized graduate school. The training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree or should represent a correspondingly professional or technical training. A college will be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff. Honorary degrees are not recognized as a qualification for teachers.

6. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is recommended that the salary of full professors be not less than $2,500 at present and by 1924-25 not less than $3,000. The local cost of living and other factors shall be taken into consideration.

7. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—Teaching schedules exceeding 10 hours per week per instructor shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

9. *Support.*—The college should have an annual income of not less than $50,000, and if not tax-supported an endowment of not less than $500,000. The financial status of the college should be judged, however, in relation to its educational program.

10. *Library.*—The college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books in keeping with the curriculum.

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, and these facilities

shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with t curriculum.

12. *Separation of college and preparatory school.*—The college may n maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In ca such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigid distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, a discipline.

13. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*— least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leadi to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. Soldier rehabilitation studen should not be considered in the 25 per cent of irregular and special students present.

14. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and co struction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the room the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furnitur apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

15. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*— The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit the soundness of scholarship, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatis in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be facto in determining its standing. The curriculum should provide both for breadth o study and for concentration. It should have justifiable relation to the resource of the institution.

16. *Extracurricular activities.*—The proper administration of athletic amusements, fraternities, and all other extracurricular activities is one of th fundamental tests of a standard college.

17. *Professional and technical departments.*—When the institution has, i addition to the college of arts and science, professional or technical depart ments, the college of arts and science shall not be accepted for the approve list of the association unless the professional or technical departments are o approved grade, national standards being used when available.

18. *Standing in the educational world.*—The institution must be able to pre pare its students to enter recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions as candidates for advanced degrees.

19. *Inspection.*—No college will be recommended for membership until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the committee on accredited relations of the university. Any college ac credited by the committee shall be open to inspection at any time.

20. *Filing of blank.*—No institution shall be placed or retained on the approved list unless a regular information blank has been filed with the committee on accredited relations. The list shall be approved from year to year by the committee. The blank shall be filed annually. Failure to file the blank shall be cause for dropping an institution.

Classification and Rating, April, 1925

Colleges from which students may apply for advanced standing are grouped in four classes:

CLASS A

This class shall include institutions which meet in full the criterions of a standard college. Graduates of institutions rated in class A are admitted to the graduate school as candidates for the master's degree on the basis of one

year's work, subject to the completion of the prerequisites for the several departments; and undergraduates receive hour-for-hour credit in the undergraduate colleges:

Berea College, Berea.
Centre College, Danville.
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond.
Georgetown College, Georgetown.
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.
Transylvania College, Lexington.
University of Louisville, Louisville.
Western Kentucky State Teachers College, Bowling Green.

CLASS B

This class shall include institutions which approximate the standard set for class A but fall short of it in certain particulars. For example, a college which has but six departments instead of eight, or permits two years instead of one for the removal of conditions, or has one or two professors in the faculty with no preparation beyond the baccalaureate degree, or is slightly short of the standard set for the library or laboratory equipment, would fall in this class. Graduates of institutions rated in class B are admitted to the graduate school subject to the requirements that they take from 8 to 16 hours' work in addition to the year of graduate study that is normally required for the master's degree; and undergraduates receive substantially hour-for-hour credit in the undergraduate colleges up to a maximum of 30 semester hours a year, except in specific departments as may be noted in the rating of the individual institution.

Asbury College, Wilmore.
Hiden College, Barbourville.

CLASS C

This class should include institutions which, while of collegiate character and standing, fall short of the more important particulars of the standards set for class A. Graduates of institutions rated in class C may be admitted as undergraduate students in the University of Kentucky and receive approximately three-fourths credit in the undergraduate colleges, up to the maximum 24 semester hours a year, except in specific departments as may be noted in the rating of the individual institutions.

CLASS D

This class shall include institutions which, while organized as colleges, appear to be in reality little more than secondary schools. Students from institutions of class D are not granted college credit on certificate, except for work in departments that may be specifically designated.

(No institutions have been rated as class C or class D.)

REVISION OF CREDITS OF UNDERGRADUATES

Students who receive transfer of credits in the undergraduate colleges under the foregoing regulations shall have these credits confirmed or revised upward or downward, after one year's work in the University of Kentucky, or, in the case of students granted senior standing, after one semester, in accordance with the following provisions:

1. A student who carries his year's work in the University of Kentucky with a standing of more than one and less than two shall have his credits confirmed without change except that if a failure is received in a subject in

which credit has been allowed, the credit in that subject shall be canceled a may be retrieved only by examination.

2. If a student makes a standing of less than one, his credit shall be ca celed and may be retrieved only by a special examination, except in su jects which are prerequisite for courses taken in the University of Kentuc and passed with a grade of C or higher.

3. A student from a college of class B, class C, or class D, who complet his year's work with a standing of at least two, shall be entitled to have h credit revised on the basis of the rule for the next higher class in each cas namely, a student from a college of class B who makes such a record shou be rerated as if he were from a college of class A; and a student from college of class C as if he were from one of class B; a student from a college class D as if he were from one of class C.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. *Entrance requirements.*—No student shall be admitted to junior colle work unless he complies at the time of his admission with the admission r quirements of the University of Kentucky. (A graduate of an accredited hig school recommended for at least 15 acceptable units is admitted on certificate.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The requirements for graduation shall b based upon the satisfactory completion of 60 semester hours of work, exclusiv of physical education and military science, of corresponding grade to the given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and univer sities. The course of study shall be so arranged as to satisfy the group re quirements as usually outlined for the freshman and sophomore years o standard colleges. Students shall not ordinarily be permitted to carry fo credit work amounting to more than 16 semester hours, exclusive of physica education and military science.

3. *Training of faculty.*—All instructors should have the bachelor's degree At least 75 per cent of the teaching staff (in departments other than manua arts) should have the master's degree from a recognized graduate school New teachers employed should have had professional work.

4. *Teaching schedule and teaching experience.* Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours a week per instructor, or classes, exclusive of lectures, of more than 30 students, will be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

5. *Enrollment.*—No junior college shall be accredited unless it has a registration of 30 or more students.

6. *Library.*—The library shall contain not fewer than 2,000 bound volumes, bearing on the class work of the institution, exclusive of periodicals and public documents. At least $200 a year shall be expended for books, not including expenditures for magazines and binding.

7. *Laboratory facilities.*—Laboratory facilities must be sufficient to carry on the work in the same manner as it would be carried on the first two years in an accredited standard college.

8. *Financial support.*—The minimum annual operating income for the two-year junior-college work shall be $20,000, of which not less than $5,000 shall be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public or church support or permanent endowments. Increase of faculty or student body, scope of instruction requiring increased expenditure, shall be accompanied by an increase of income from such stable sources.

9. *Administrative organization.*—There shall be a separate administrative organization for the junior-college work, with a dean in charge, and a complete segregation in class work of the junior-college students from othe

Admission of high-school students into the junior-college classes is considered as making that class a high-school class.

10. *Number of departments.*—The college shall maintain at least five departments, with a specialist at the head of each.

11. *High-school department.*—If a high-school department is maintained, it must meet the requirements for accredited relations with the university before the application of the college department will be considered.

No junior college shall be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the committee on accredited relations with higher institutions.

CLASS A

The above standards when fully met enable the institution to be rated as a class A junior college.

Bethel Woman's College, Hopkinsville.
Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green.
Cumberland College, Williamsburg.
Hamilton College, Lexington.
Kentucky College for Women, Danville.
Morehead Normal School, Morehead.
Murray Normal School, Murray.
Nazareth Junior College, Nazareth.
Ursuline Sacred Heart College, Louisville.
Villa Madonna, Covington, R. F. D.

CLASS B

Class B junior colleges shall include institutions which approximate the standards set for class A, but fall below some of those standards in preparation of teachers, enrollment, library, etc.

Bethel College, Russellville.
Lindsey-Wilson Junior College, Columbia.
Logan College, Russellville.
Sue Bennett Memorial School, London.

AMOUNT OF CREDIT ALLOWED

Students admitted to the University of Kentucky from class B junior colleges may be allowed a maximum of 50 semester credits.

A student admitted to the university from a class B junior college may, after one year's work, have his credits confirmed or revised in accordance with the following provisions:

1. A student who carries his work in the university with a standing of more than one and less than two may have his credits confirmed without change, except that if a failure is received in a subject for which credit has been allowed the credit in that subject will be canceled. It may be retrieved only by examination.

2. A student who carries his work in the university with a standing of two or higher will be entitled to have his credits revised upon the basis of students admitted from class A junior colleges.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Seven colleges in Kentucky are organized into an Association of Kentucky Colleges and Universities. Graduates of these colleges, having completed a definite amount of work in the department of education, may be given a special high-school certificate by the State board of education in its discretion.

The conditions of membership in the association are—

1. There shall be at least eight departments in the liberal arts and sciences, each having at least one full-time teacher of professorial rank.

2. There shall be required for the baccalaureate degree the completion of at least 120 hours (semester) exclusive of physical exercise.

3. There shall be required for admission to the freshman class not less than 15 units approved by the accredited schools committee of this association.

4. There shall be, in addition to income derived from tuition, the income from a productive endowment of not less than $300,000 or if tax-supported, an annual income of not less than $50,000.

5. There shall be accessible to the students a library adequate to the needs of the various departments, properly catalogued and supported by an annual adequate appropriation for permanent additions.

6. There shall be enough scientific equipment to provide for at least two full years of laboratory instruction in each of the fundamental sciences (biology, chemistry, and physics), which facilities are maintained by adequate annual appropriation.

7. A properly qualified faculty should consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges and the head of each department should hold a doctor's degree or have an equivalent training and educational experience. In all cases the teacher's success is to be determined first by the efficiency of his teaching and second by his research work.

8. The average salary paid to members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is therefore recommended that the salaries of full professors be not less than $2,500 for the year 1921–22, and that by 1923–24 they should be not less than $3,000 per year.

9. The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees should be discouraged. Small institutions should confine their degrees to one or two. When two or more baccalaureate degrees are offered, the requirements should represent an equivalent of preparation.

10. Sixteen hours of teaching per week should be the maximum for teachers. Two hours of laboratory work should be counted as one of recitation.

11. The number of students in a recitation or laboratory section should be limited to 30. A smaller number is desirable.

12. The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, and buildings.

13. At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees in arts and science. The classification of students should be printed in the catalogue.

14. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of the teaching, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

15. The institution must be able to prepare its students to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

16. When an institution has, in addition to the college of liberal arts, professional or technical departments, the college of liberal arts shall not be acceptable for the approved list unless the professional or technical departments are acceptable and of approved grade.

Members of the Association 1924–25

Berea College, Berea.
Centre College, Danville.
Georgetown College, Georgetown.
University of Kentucky, Lexington.
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester.
Transylvania College, Lexington.
University of Louisville, Louisville.

LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

The Louisiana State University has preferred to leave, so far as possible, the rating of educational institutions in Louisiana to the proper standardizing agencies of this territory. However, the university accepts certificates of college work at nearly face value in most cases from the three associated State colleges as well as from the privately or church endowed colleges. Graduates of the four-year curricula from practically all of the four-year senior colleges are admitted to the graduate department of Louisiana State University without, however, committing the university to grant the master's degree in one year. In some cases two years of residence study are required for the master's degree.

The university accepts credits at face value from *Tulane University* (including H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College), New Orleans.

Jefferson College, Convent, is gradually improving its curriculum, so that probably in the near future its credits may be accepted at nearly face value.

The following are the colleges in the State from which certificates are accepted at almost face value, June 30, 1925:

Colleges

Centenary College, Shreveport.
Louisiana College, Pineville.
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston.
Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches.
Loyola University, New Orleans.
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.

Junior Colleges

Mansfield Female College, Mansfield.
Silliman College, Clinton.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education of Louisiana has adopted no formal standards for accrediting higher institutions. Loosely, standard colleges of the state are defined as those institutions which offer four years' work of college grade in advance of high-school work, 16 high-school units being required for entrance. Diplomas from the following institutions are recognized by the department (October, 1924) as meeting this definition:

Colleges

Centenary College of Louisiana, Shreveport.
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College (woman's college of Tulane University), New Orleans.
Jefferson College, Convent.
Louisiana College, Pineville.
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston.
Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches.
Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge.
Loyola University, New Orleans.
New Orleans University, New Orleans.[1]
St. Mary's Dominican College and Academy, New Orleans.
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.
Southern University, Scotlandville.[1]
Straight University, New Orleans.[1]
Tulane University of Louisiana, New Orleans.

[1] Colored.

Teacher-Training Institutions

Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston.
Louisiana State Normal College, Natchitoches.
Mansfield Female College, Mansfield.
New Orleans Normal School, New Orleans.
New Orleans University, New Orleans.[1]
Sacred Heart College and Academy, Grand Coteau.
St. Vincent's Academy, Shreveport.
Silliman Institute, Clinton.
Southern University, Scotlandville.[1]
Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette.
Straight University, New Orleans.[1]
Xavier University, New Orleans.[1]

MAINE

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

"We decide all cases involving the accrediting of higher institutions individually, on the merit of each particular situation." (*Letter of President C. C. Little, October 18, 1924.*)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

"We have arranged no standards for accrediting higher institutions in Maine. We have, as you know, the university and three private colleges, all of high rank, well endowed, and well equipped. We have generally approved other higher institutions seeking accreditment by the standards of these colleges." (*Letter of Commissioner Augustus O. Thomas, November 14, 1924.*)

MARYLAND

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

The University of Maryland accredits the following institutions located in Maryland and the District of Columbia, October, 1924:

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.
Hood College, Frederick, Md.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md.
St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.
Trinity College, Washington, D. C.
Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.
Howard University, Washington, D. C. (For admitting colored students to the eastern branch of the university, located at Princess Anne, Md.)

"We accredit only those institutions which have been approved by one or more of the following associations:[4] Association of American Universities, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools." (*Letter of President A. F. Woods, October 20, 1924.*)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Department of Education of Maryland on August 28, 1925, adopted the standards recommended for colleges and junior colleges by the American Council on Education (see pp. 9-12).

The department has not revised its list of accredited colleges in the light of the new standards, inasmuch as these standards do not differ radically from

[1] Colored.
[4] See pp. 9 and 21.

those in force when the colleges were inspected and approved. No rerating is immediately contemplated. The institutions approved June 1, 1925, under the former standards are therefore listed below.

Colleges

College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Baltimore.
Goucher College, Baltimore.
Hood College, Frederick.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
Morgan College, Baltimore.[1]
Mount St. Joseph's College, Emmitsburg.
Mount St. Mary's College, Baltimore.
St. John's College, Annapolis.
St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore.
University of Maryland, College Park.
Washington College, Chestertown.
Western Maryland College, Westminster.
Woodstock College, Woodstock.

Only one college in the State, *Mount Vernon College, Baltimore*, has so far been rated as a junior college.

MASSACHUSETTS

There is in Massachusetts no system of accrediting collegiate institutions. Graduates from the colleges of the State granting the bachelor's degree and from other institutions of equal standing outside the State may receive a certificate to teach in the State-aided high schools.

MICHIGAN

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The University of Michigan has no formal standards for accrediting colleges and universities. Each application for admission to advanced standing is considered as an individual case and is settled on its own merit. The university accepts credit without discount from the following colleges, unless the student's preparatory work fails to meet the university's requirements for admission, or unless the work is in certain departments of study which are not given recognition in the curriculum of the university:

Colleges

Adrian College, Adrian.
Albion College, Albion.
Alma College, Alma.
Calvin College, Grand Rapids.
College of the City of Detroit, Detroit.
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.
Hope College, Holland.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing.
Michigan College of Mines, Houghton.
Olivet College, Olivet.
University of Detroit, Detroit.

Full credit is also given for academic work taken in the following State institutions, so long as the above conditions are met:

Central Michigan Normal School, Mount Pleasant.
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.
Northern Michigan Normal School, Marquette.
Western Michigan Normal School, Kalamazoo.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

The university has adopted the following standards for accrediting junior colleges:

1. Students presenting credits from a junior college for transfer to the college of literature, science, and the arts shall have satisfied the requirements for admission to the university college of literature, science, and the arts.

---

[1] Colored.

2. (*a*) The teaching force shall, as nearly as present conditions permit, possess the qualifications demanded of its instructors by the university. The teachers should be specialists in their subjects. As a minimum preparation, they should have supplemented approximately 25 semester hours of undergraduate work in their special subjects, with at least a year of graduate study in a university of recognized standing. This preparation ought, as rapidly as circumstances permit, to be raised to include the doctorate degree.

(*b*) Furthermore, all instructors should have had at least two years' experience in teaching, either in a high school or college.

(*c*) No instructor should teach more than 10 hours of class work. In cases where instructors are required to teach high-school courses in addition to junior college courses the total number of teaching hours should not exceed 20 hours per week. It is imperative that the instructor have leisure for study and development.

(*d*) No instructor should be permitted to teach subjects outside his field of specialization. (If he teaches in the high school, he might there teach in an allied field, as, for example, history and civil government.)

3. The library and laboratories available for the departments offering junior-college instruction should be kept up to a standard which shall be approved by the university committee of inspection, for which provision is made below. No fixed list of books or set of apparatus is herein specified because an adequate list or set changes with time and the advancement of the subject. For the same reasons, no required cost of libraries or laboratories has been fixed. The university authorities will give estimates upon request.

4. The graduates of a junior college may, upon the presentation of a certificate to that effect, be admitted by the dean of the college of literature, science, and the arts to the senior college, subject to the (proposed) entrance requirements of the senior college.

5. (*a*) Upon the request of any junior college which desires to have its students accredited to the college of literature, science, and the arts, the dean of this college shall appoint a committee of three members, representing three different groups of departments, who shall inspect the junior college making the application.

(*b*) This committee shall visit the junior college in question, shall attend classes, examine library and laboratory equipment, and make a written report, stating the conditions which obtain in the college, and recommending the acceptance or rejection of the application.

(*c*) After a junior college has been put on the accredited list of the university, it shall be similarly inspected at least every two years.

(*d*) If at any time a committee of inspection reports that conditions in a given junior college have become unsatisfactory, the university may refuse to accept students from that college one year after notification to the college that it has failed to meet requirements.

The following junior colleges have been approved by the committee of inspection, although not meeting entirely the above standards. In accepting credits from these institutions, however, only those courses are recognized which follow the lines of our regular curriculum, and credit is not given for courses pursued in the freshman year of the junior college which are not recognized as freshman courses by the university. In addition to meeting the general approval of the committee of inspection, it is still the understanding that junior-college courses and instructors shall meet the approval of the de-

partments of the university especially interested and that the university shall be consulted in the organization and expansion of these institutions.

Bay City Junior College, Bay City.
Emmanuel Mbudonary College, Berrien Springs.
Flint Junior College, Flint.
Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.
Highland Park Junior College, Highland Park.
Pontiac Junior College, Pontiac.
Port Huron Junior College, Port Huron.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction of Michigan has adopted no standards for the accrediting of the higher educational institutions of the State. Graduates of the following institutions are granted teachers' certificates, June 1, 1925.

Colleges

Adrian College, Adrian.
Albion College, Albion.
Alma College, Alma.
Calvin College, Grand Rapids.
Emmanuel Mbudonary College, Berrien Springs.
Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.
Hope College, Holland.
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo.
Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing.
Nazareth College, Nazareth.
Olivet College, Olivet.
St. Mary's College, Monroe.
University of Detroit, Detroit.

Junior Colleges

Bay City Junior College, Bay City.
Detroit Junior College, Detroit.
Flint Junior College, Flint.
Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.
Highland Park Junior College, Highland Park.
Pontiac Junior College, Pontiac.
Port Huron Junior College, Port Huron.

Teacher-Training Institutions

Central Michigan Normal School, Mount Pleasant.
Detroit Teachers College, Detroit.
Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.
Northern State Normal School, Marquette.
Western State Normal School, Kalamazoo.

MINNESOTA

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

The University of Minnesota bases its attitude toward the collegiate institutions in the State on the reports of the inspectors sent out under the auspices of the committee on the relation of the university to other institutions of learning. There are four classes of institutions from which credits are recognized upon transfer to the university: (1) Institutions of full collegiate rank; (2) institutions from which undergraduates may receive three years of advanced standing, but whose graduates are not eligible for entrance to the graduate school without further preparation; (3) junior colleges; (4) teachers colleges. In order to be approved under any of these classes, institutions are required to meet certain standards with respect to entrance requirements, general equipment, and qualifications of the teaching staff. In no case are more than three years of advanced standing granted, owing to the ruling that one full year must be spent in residence at the university before a degree may be secured. Graduates of the institutions of full collegiate rank are admitted to the graduate school of the university without examination, the

time necessary to secure the master's degree depending upon the extent which the student has specialized in his major subject.

The university classifies the colleges of the State as follows, October, 19[illegible]

Colleges

Class I.—Institutions of full collegiate rank

Carleton College, Northfield.
College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
College of St. Teresa, Winona.
College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
Hamline University, St. Paul.
Macalester College, St. Paul.
Red Wing Seminary, Red Wing.
St. Olaf College, Northfield.

Class II.—Three-year institutions

Concordia College, Moorhead.

Junior Colleges

Class III

a. Two years of advanced standing allowed

Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis.
Concordia College, St. Paul.
Eveleth Junior College, Eveleth.
Hibbing Junior College, Hibbing.
Itasca Junior College, Coleraine.
Rochester Junior College, Rochester.
St. Benedict's College, St. Joseph.
St. John's University, Collegeville.
St. Mary's College, Winona.
Villa Sancta Scholastica, Duluth.
Virginia Junior College, Virginia.

b. One year of advanced standing allowed

Ely Junior College, Ely.
Parker College, Winnebago.
Park Region Luther College, Fergus Falls.
St. Mary's Hall, Faribault.

Teacher-Training Institutions

Class IV

By act of the State legislature of April 13, 1921, State teachers colleges are now empowered to grant degrees. Hence these institutions will no doubt ultimately be absorbed into Class I or II. At present, however, a maximum of two years of "blanket" credit is allowed from these institutions if the candidates concerned enroll in the college of education, or one year if they enroll in the college of science, literature, and the arts. The State teachers colleges are as follows:

State Teachers College, Bemidji.
State Teachers College, Duluth.
State Teachers College, Mankato.
State Teachers College, Moorhead.
State Teachers College, St. Cloud.
State Teachers College, Winona.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education of Minnesota does not establish standards for accrediting colleges and universities. For certification purposes it relies upon the recognition accorded the higher institutions of the State by the University of Minnesota. Certificates to teach in the high schools of the State are granted to the following institutions:

Carleton College, Northfield.
College of St. Catherine, St. Paul.
College of St. Teresa, Winona.
College of St. Thomas, St. Paul.
Concordia College, Moorhead.
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter.
Hamline University, St. Paul.
Macalester College, St. Paul.
St. Olaf College, Northfield.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI

The University of Mississippi has adopted no standards for accrediting colleges and universities. It has issued no list of approved institutions.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The following colleges, universities, normal schools, junior colleges, special and technical schools were recognized by the State department of education for certification, June 1, 1925:

Group I.—Colleges and universities recognized for professional certificates:

Blue Mountain College, Blue Mountain.
Millsaps College, Jackson.
Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College.
Mississippi College, Clinton.
Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus.
University of Mississippi, University.
Woman's College, Hattiesburg.

Group II.—Normal school recognized for five-year certificate:

State Teachers College, Hattiesburg.

Group III.—Colleges recognized for three-year certificate:

Belhaven College, Jackson.
Grenada College, Grenada.
Whitworth College, Brookhaven.

Group IV.—Colleges recognized for two-year certificate:

All Saints College, Vicksburg.
Clarke Memorial College, Newton.
Hillman College, Clinton.
Mississippi Synodical College, Holly Springs.
Port Gibson Female College, Port Gibson.

Group V.—Negro colleges recognized for two-year certificate:

Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Alcorn.
Jackson College, Jackson.
Piney Woods Country Life School, Braxton.
Southern Christian Institute, Edwards.
Tougaloo College, Tougaloo.

Group VI.—Negro colleges recognized for one-year certificate:

Haven Industrial Institute, Meridian.
Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs.
Rust College, Holly Springs.

MISSOURI

COLLEGES

The University of Missouri is a member of the Missouri College Union and as such agrees to accept the credits of students obtained in the other colleges of the union. It also accepts their A. B. graduates for admission to the graduate school of the university, but not with the understanding that they may take the master's degree in one year. The length of time required for this depends upon the opportunities for specialization offered by the institution in the department in which the student has specialized and the advantage he has taken of the opportunities offered.

Membership in the union is determined by vote of the institutions already members. A committee appointed by the union inspects and reports on all colleges making application for membership, and the action of the union is based on this report.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The laws of Nebraska provide as follows:

When any college or university * * * in this State shall have a course of study equal in extent and similar in subjects to the higher course in the State normal schools, and shall have full and ample equipment and a faculty of instructors fully competent to give and are actually giving satisfactory instruction in the branches contained in said course and equivalent to that given in the State normal schools, the graduates of such course shall be granted by the board of trustees of the proper institution a first-grade State certificate of the same tenor and effect as the certificate to teach issued to the graduates from the higher course of the State normal schools.

To be entitled to this privilege institutions must meet the following requirements:

Such institutions shall be incorporated under the laws of the State of Nebraska.

The incorporation shall have at least $50,000 invested or available for the use of the school.

The incorporation shall employ not fewer than five teachers who shall put in full time in giving instruction in the branches of study required to be taught by the provisions of the two next preceding sections.[a]

The State superintendent of public instruction shall satisfy himself by personal inspection or by the personal inspection of the State board of examiners for life certificates that any institution desiring recognition under said sections has fully complied with the requirements set forth herein and in the two next preceding sections.[a]

The entrance requirements to the elementary and higher courses and the time required for the completion of said courses shall be the same as in the State normal schools.

Each year the State superintendent of public instruction shall satisfy himself by personal inspection of the State board of examiners for life certificates that the requirements have been met before any certificate can be granted by such institution.

Universities, colleges, and teacher-training institutions conferring degrees and issuing teachers' certificates, 1924-25:

Cotner College, Bethany.
Creighton University, Omaha.
Doane College, Crete.
Duchesne College, Omaha.
Grand Island College, Grand Island.
Hastings College, Hastings.
Midland College, Fremont.
Nebraska Central College, Central City.
Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place.
Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Chadron.
Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Kearney.
Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Peru.
Nebraska State Normal School and Teachers College, Wayne.
Union College, College View.
University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
University of Omaha, Omaha.
York College, York.

Institutions approved on the basis of the two-year State normal course for the issuance of teachers' certificates:

Dana College, Blair.
Immaculate Conception Normal School, Hastings.
Luther College, Wahoo.
Lutheran Seminary, Seward.
Mount St. Mary's College, Omaha.

NEVADA

Neither the University of Nevada nor the Department of Education of Nevada has adopted standards for the accrediting of higher institutions. The university, the only institution of higher education in the State, accepts, with

[a] The section quoted at the beginning of this statement and another similar in its provisions.

due adjustment of credit values, the work of those universities and colleges which require 15 units for entrance and whose college work entitles them to be ranked among institutions of the first class.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

"The University of New Hampshire has accepted as a definition of standards for accrediting higher institutions the plan recommended by the American Council on Education. (See pp. 5-9.) We have not attempted to list the institutions which comply with these standards. We expect to establish such a list by applying the measures laid down to colleges sending students to this institution from time to time." (*Letter of President R. D. Hetzel, October 1½, 1923.*)

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The State Department of Public Instruction of New Hampshire has not established standards for accrediting institutions of higher education. It approves, however, for certification purposes graduates of the following institutions:

Dartmouth College, Hanover.
Keene Normal School, Keene.
Plymouth Normal School, Plymouth.
St. Anselm's College, Manchester.
University of New Hampshire, Durham.

NEW JERSEY

The Department of Public Instruction of New Jersey has established no formal requirements for accrediting institutions of higher learning. The following institutions are approved by the State board of education June 1, 1925:

Alma College, Zarepath.
College of St. Elizabeth, Convent Station.
Georgian Court College, Lakewood.
Newark Technical School, Newark.
Princeton University, Princeton.
Rutgers University (including the New Jersey College for Women), New Brunswick.
St. Joseph's College, Princeton.
Seton Hall College, South Orange.
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken.
Upsala College, Kenilworth.

NEW MEXICO

UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO

The University of New Mexico does not accredit the higher educational institutions, but follows the accrediting of the commission on higher education of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the Association of American Universities. It may accept credit, however, to a maximum of 60 hours for two years of work done in the two normal schools of the State, in such courses as are given recognition in the curriculum of the university. Students from the *New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell*, applying for advanced standing at the university may also receive credit in satisfactory courses of collegiate grade offered by the institute.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Though it has recently prepared definitions of standards for accrediting colleges, junior colleges, and teacher-training institutions, the State Department of Education of New Mexico has taken no action respecting their adoption. It has not prepared any lists of higher institutions outside of New Mexico that it recognizes, but has been guided in the past by the recognition given institutions by the State university or State department of education of the State in which the institutions are located.

Within the State the department of education recognizes the following institutions as standard four-year colleges, October, 1924:

Montezuma Baptist College, Las Vegas.
New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College.
New Mexico Normal University, Las Vegas.
New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro.
New Mexico State Teachers College, Silver City.
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

The *New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell*, is recognized as a junior college.

NEW YORK

In registering colleges of liberal arts and sciences the regents of the University of the State of New York (State department of education) make use of the following definition and administrative suggestions:

An institution to be ranked as a college must have at least eight professors giving their entire time to instruction therein, must require for admission not less than four years of academic or high-school preparation or its equivalent, and must maintain a curriculum of four full years of approved grade in liberal arts and sciences.

1. A college year should include for each student not less than 34 weeks of actual work, of not less than 15 full periods a week, or the equivalent.

2. Members of the teaching staff in independent charge of courses should have had not less than one year of graduate study, and a majority of them should have had training equivalent to that presupposed by the degree of doctor of philosophy.

3. A decided preponderance of the teachers that have charge of classes should be of professorial rank.

4. That number of teaching hours a week for each instructor should not exceed 16.

5. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration.

6. The curriculum should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

7. There should be library and laboratory facilities adequate to the work which the institution attempts to do, and these should be kept up to their full efficiency by means of adequate annual expenditures.

8. There should be a minimum productive endowment, beyond all indebtedness, of at least $500,000. In the case of tax-supported institutions or those maintained by religious or other organizations, financial support or contributed services equivalent in value to the endowment specified are substituted.

9. Salaries paid the members of the teaching staff should be adequate. The minimum will depend upon the local cost of living as well as upon other factors.

10. In administering entrance requirements, exceptions should be few and made only for reasons of great weight.

11. The graduates of an approved college should be qualified for admission to study as candidates for higher degrees.

The regents have not published a list of registered or approved colleges.

NORTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The University of North Carolina has adopted no standards for accrediting higher institutions. In admitting students from the colleges of the State to advanced standing the university makes use of the list of colleges accredited by the State department of public instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The following standards for accrediting colleges employed by the North Carolina Department of Education are based upon the standards recommended by the American Council on Education. (See pp. 5-9.)

COLLEGES

The term "college" as used below is understood to designate all institutions of higher education which grant nonprofessional bachelor's degrees. The committee recommends that the following principles and standards be observed in accrediting colleges:

1. The requirement for admission should be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course. The major portion of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. A college should demand for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 120 semester[1] hours of credit (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. For a college of approximately 100 students in a single curriculum the faculty should consist of at least eight heads of departments devoting full time to college work. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of further heads of departments.

The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school, or a corresponding professional or technical training. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for a doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank bears to the total number of the teaching staff.[2]

Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

4. The minimum annual operating income for an accredited college should be $50,000, of which not less than $25,000 should be derived from stable

[1] Two semesters should constitute a college year of not less than 34 weeks, exclusive of holidays. The recitation hour should be 60 minutes gross, or not less than 50 minutes of actual teaching.

[2] One year of training above the bachelor's degree will be accepted until 1923. An instructor having entire charge of a course should show one year of training in his particular field above the bachelor's degree.

sources, other than students, preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in endowment. The financial status of each college should be judged in relation to its educational program.[9]

5. The material equipment and upkeep of a college, its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, should also be judged by their efficiency in relation to its educational program.

A college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.[10]

6. A college should not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter, it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, and buildings.

7. In determining the standing of a college, emphasis should be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and preparing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions.

8. No college should be accredited until it has been inspected and reported upon by an agent or agents regularly appointed by the accrediting organization.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

1. The requirements for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency or the equivalent of such a course, as shown by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

2. Requirements for graduation must be based on the satisfactory completion of 30 year hours, or 60 semester hours of work corresponding in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges or universities. In addition to the above quantitative requirements, each institution should adopt other qualitative standards suited to its individual conditions.

3. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes must have at least a baccalaureate degree, or the equivalent of this degree, in special training and should have not less than one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school; in all cases efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of graduate work should be taken into account.

4. The teaching schedule of instructors teaching junior college classes shall be limited to 22 hours per week; for instructors devoting their whole time to junior-college classes 18 hours should be the maximum.

5. The curriculum should provide for breadth of study and should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution, but there should be a minimum of five departments, each in charge of a teacher giving at least half of his time to collegiate instruction in his department. This number of departments and the size of the faculty should be increased with the development of varied curricula and the growth of the student body.

6. The limit of the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class in junior college should be 30.

---

[9] Until 1925, $40,000 income and $15,000 from stable sources will be accepted.

[10] Until 1925, 6,000 volumes will be accepted.

7. The college work should be the essential part of the curriculum. No junior college should be accredited until its registration in the college work has reached approximately 50 students.

8. The material equipment and upkeep of a junior college, its building, land, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, should be judged by their efficiency in relation to the educational program.

(*a*) The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the science (about $2,000 worth of apparatus for each science offered), and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

(*b*) A junior college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 2,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically on the subjects taught and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

9. The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be $10,000, of which not less than $5,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

10. The high school department run in connection with the junior college shall be accredited by a recognized accrediting agency for secondary schools.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1924-25 [11]

"The certification scheme in North Carolina contemplates the gradation of teachers' certificates on the basis of standard college credits. Each class of certificate is separated from the next higher or lower class by one year of college work. * * * The certification scheme * * * offers credit on four levels; viz, one year, two years, three years, and four years of college work." [12]

I. Institutions for White People

Group A. Four year standard colleges:
- Atlantic Christian College, Wilson (conditional for 1925-26).
- Chowan College, Murfreesboro (1926-29).
- Davidson College, Davidson.
- Duke University, Durham (formerly Trinity College).
- Elon College, Elon College (since 1915).
- Greensboro College, Greensboro (since 1915).
- Guilford College, Guilford College (since 1915).
- Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory (since 1915).
- Meredith College, Raleigh.
- North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro.
- North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh.
- Queens College, Charlotte (since 1923-24).
- Salem College, Winston Salem (since 1916).
- University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Wake Forest College, Wake Forest.

Group B. Four year colleges in Class B:
- Davenport College, Lenoir (since 1924-25).
- Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs (3½ years of credit since 1921).
- St. Genevieve of the Pines, Asheville.

---

[11] The date following the name of the institution indicates the year in which the institution was placed on the list.

[12] "Institutions of Higher Learning in North Carolina," Educational Publication No. 58, Department of Education of North Carolina.

Group C.—Standard junior colleges:
Louisburg College, Louisburg.
Mars Hill College, Mars Hill.
Mitchell College, Statesville (since 1924–25).
Oxford College, Oxford (subject to investigation).
Peace Institute, Raleigh.
St. Mary's School, Raleigh.
Weaver College, Weaverville.
Wingate Junior College, Wingate (since 1924–25).
Group D.—Credit for one year of college work:
Carolina College, Maxton.
Teachers college:
East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville.
Standard normal schools:
Appalachian State Normal School, Boone (since 1924).
Asheville Normal School, Asheville (since 1922).
Cullowhee State Normal School, Cullowhee (since 1923).
East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville (two-year diploma course).

II. Institutions for Colored People

Group A.—Four-year standard colleges:
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte (formerly Biddle University—since 1924–25)
Shaw University, Raleigh (since 1923).
Group C.—Credit for two years of college work:
Livingstone College, Salisbury.
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro.
St. Augustine's School, Raleigh (since 1924–25).
Group D.—Credit for one year's college work:
Bennett College, Greensboro.
Standard normal schools:
State Normal School, Durham (since 1924).
State Normal School, Elizabeth City.
State Normal School, Fayetteville.
Slater State Normal School, Winston-Salem.

NORTH DAKOTA

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

No formal rating of higher institutions has been made by the University of North Dakota. Aside from the university and the State Agricultural College there are but two colleges in the State, *Fargo College* (Fargo), and *Jamestown College* (Jamestown). It has been usual for the university to recognize at par the work of the students coming from these institutions.

Advanced standings from normal schools in North Dakota are granted as follows by the college of liberal arts and school of education:

(1) Students who have completed the one-year professional course for high-school graduates in an accredited normal school are allowed 30 semester hours of advanced standing, provided they can satisfy the requirements for admission.

(2) Students who have completed the two-year professional course for high-school graduates in an accredited normal school are allowed 60 semester hours of advanced standing, provided they can satisfy the requirements for admission.

(3) Students who have completed the regular four-year or five-year normal course are given 15 and 45 semester hours, respectively, of advanced standing.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Under the laws of the State of North Dakota the State superintendent of public instruction is delegated as the certificating authority for the issuance of all teachers' certificates. The laws and regulations concerning certification of teachers by the State superintendent of public instruction provide:

The bachelor's diploma from institutions on the list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (see pp. 21-28), or of equal recognized standing within or without the State, will be accepted in lieu of examination as a basis for issuing a first-grade professional certificate for a period of two years, after its presentation to the State department of public instruction, provided the diploma implies at least 16 semester hours of professional preparation for teaching.

The diploma from an institution whose curriculum is the equivalent of the five-year curriculum of the State normal schools will be accredited as a second-grade professional certificate for two years, provided the diploma implies at least 16 semester hours of professional preparation for teaching.

The institutions of North Dakota whose diplomas are recognized by the department of public instruction as meeting the above definition are:

Jamestown College, Jamestown.
North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College.
State Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale.
State Normal School, Dickinson.
State Teachers College, Mayville.
State Teachers College, Minot.
State Teachers College, Valley City.
University of North Dakota, University.

OHIO

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

The Ohio State University is a member of the Ohio College Association, which has an agreement that credits shall be evaluated at face value, provided (1) that the credits represent standard college courses, and (2) that the admission requirements have been fully satisfied. The minimum requirements for membership in the Ohio College Association are:

1. That the college have at least six professors engaged exclusively in college or university work.

2. That it has a course of four full years and requires at least 60 year hours' or 120 semester hours' credit for graduation.

3. That it requires for admission not less than the usual four years of academic or high-school preparation, or its equivalent, a total of 14 units, in addition to the premedicale or grammar-school studies.

4. That it has a productive endowment of at least $200,000.

The following are the members of the association, June 1, 1925:

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
Capital University, Columbus.
Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland.
College of Wooster, Wooster.
Defiance College, Defiance.
Denison University, Granville.
Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
Hiram College, Hiram.
Kenyon College, Gambier.
Lake Erie College, Painesville.
Marietta College, Marietta.
Miami University, Oxford.
Mount Union College, Alliance.
Muskingum College, New Concord.
Municipal University of Akron, Akron.
Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Ohio Northern University, Ada.
Ohio State University, Columbus.
Ohio University, Athens.
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware.
Otterbein University, Westerville.
St. Ignatius College, Cleveland.
St. John's College, Toledo.
St. Mary's College, Dayton.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
University of the City of Toledo, Toledo.
Western College for Women, Oxford.
Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
Wittenberg College, Springfield.

The Ohio State University also grants full credit for work satisfactorily completed at the *State Normal College at Bowling Green*. Graduates of the college are admitted to the graduate school of the university with the understanding that the conferring of the advanced degree depends upon the student's ability to master work of university character.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES

To be approved as a standard college for high-school cert
Department of Education of Ohio, an institution must require f
(preferably 16) high-school units; must require at least 120 sem
graduation; and the course leading to the certificate must inclu
hours of professional training, including 3 semester hours of pr
and observation, 5 of psychology, which must include educatio
3 each of history of education and principles of education, and 2
methods and school administration and management, the addition
in sociology, measurements, principles of education, and such pra
and ethics as have a bearing on the teaching profession. An
and a 10-hour minor, the given hours to be beyond certain hig
quisites, are also required.

In addition to the above requirements, the institution must hav
corps of competent instructors, and the buildings, equipment,
must be such as will enable a student to do creditable work.

All new high-school certificates are specializing, naming only
majors and minors.

The following institutions are approved by the department, th

Antioch College, Yellow Springs.
Ashland College, Ashland.
Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea.
Bluffton College, Bluffton.
Bowling Green State Normal School, Bowling Green.
Capital University, Columbus.
Cedarville College, Cedarville.
College of Wooster, Wooster.
College of the Sacred Heart, Cincinnati.
Defiance College, Defiance.
Denison University, Granville.
Findlay College, Findlay.
Heidelberg University, Tiffin.
Hiram College, Hiram.
Kent State Normal College, Kent.
Kenyon College, Gambier.
Lake Erie College, Painesville.
Marietta College, Marietta.
Miami University, Oxford.
Mount St. Joseph College, Mount St. Joseph.
Mount Union College, Alliance
Municipal University of Akron
Muskingum College, New Concord
Notre Dame College, Cleveland
Oberlin College, Oberlin.
Ohio University, Athens.
Ohio Northern University,
Ohio State University, Columbus
Ohio Wesleyan University,
Otterbein College, Westerville
Oxford College for Women,
St. John's University, Toledo
St. Xavier College, Cincinnati
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati
University of the City of Toledo
University of Dayton, Dayton
Western College for Women,
Western Reserve University,
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce
Wilmington College, Wilmington
Wittenberg, Springfield.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS[1]

To be approved by the department of education for the pre
elementary teachers, institutions must require for entrance 15 units
10 units) of high-school work; for graduation a two-year cour
requiring at least 64 semester hours, the work to be such as is well
the preparation of the elementary teacher.

Ashland College, Ashland.
Bowling Green State Normal College, Bowling Green.
Capital University, Columbus.
Cleveland School of Education, Cleveland.
Columbus Normal School, Columbus.
Dayton Normal School, Dayton.
Defiance College, Defiance.
Findlay College, Findlay.
Kent State Normal College, Kent
Miami University Teachers Coll
Mount St. Joseph College, Mount
Municipal University of Akron,
Muskingum College, New Concord

[1] Colored.

Normal School of the Precious Blood, Dayton.
Notre Dame College, Cleveland.
Notre Dame Normal School, Cincinnati.
Ohio Northern University, Ada.
Ohio State University, Columbus.
Ohio University State Normal College, Athens.
Rio Grande College, Rio Grande.
St. Aloysius Academy, New Lexington.
St. John's University, Toledo.
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.
University of the City of Toledo, Toledo.
Villa Maria Normal School, Lowellville.
Wilberforce University, Normal and Industrial Department, Wilberforce.[1]
Wilmington College, Wilmington.
Wittenberg College, Springfield.

OKLAHOMA

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

Recognition of collegiate institutions by the University of Oklahoma is based upon the requirement of four years of high-school work for admission; upon the maintenance of satisfactory educational standards for members of the faculty; upon the character of the courses offered; and upon the possession of facilities for giving these courses.

The university recognizes the work of the following institutions (June 1, 1925) to the extent of admitting their students conditionally to such standing as the number of these courses and the amount of time spent on them will warrant. After the successful completion of one year of work of a rank corresponding with the standing to which the students have been admitted, the evaluation of their work is revised or made permanent.

Colleges

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.
Oklahoma City College, Oklahoma City.
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
Phillips University, Enid.
University of Tulsa, Tulsa.

Junior Colleges

Northeastern Oklahoma Junior College, Miami.
Oklahoma Catholic College for Women, Guthrie.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls, Durant.
Panhandle Agricultural College, Goodwell.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

COLLEGES

An accredited college or university whose graduates are entitled to State certificates must be an institution of higher learning recognized as a standard college of liberal arts, requiring the completion of a four-year secondary course above the eighth grade for entrance and maintaining a four-year course thereafter for graduation, with a faculty properly qualified, and possessing adequate equipment and means of support, and maintaining at least seven separate departments or chairs. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted without examination, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which must be devoted exclusively to education or at most to psychology and education, and shall maintain a pedagogical library having standard works and periodicals on psychology and education. The minimum amount of pedagogical work in any fully accredited college which will be accepted by the State board of education shall be equivalent to the requirements for the teacher diploma of the University of Oklahoma.

[1] Colored.

The professional work must include 4 hours in general psychology, 4 hours in educational psychology, 4 hours in methods of teaching specific subjects, and a sufficient amount of other work in education and psychology to make the total at least 24 hours; the specific subjects in each case to be approved by the board of education.

The following institutions are accredited as colleges, October, 1924:

Catholic College of Oklahoma, Guthrie.
Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City.
Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha.
Phillips University, East Enid.
University of Oklahoma, Norman.
University of Tulsa, Tulsa.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

(*a*) There must be five or more teachers who shall be graduates of standard normal schools, standard colleges, or universities doing graduate work, devoting their time exclusively to the work of the normal courses.

(*b*) For entrance, four years' work above the eighth grade in an approved four-year high school or its undoubted equivalent.

(*c*) For graduation therefrom, a minimum requirement of two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches and training in the practice school.

(*d*) The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover work in the eight elementary grades; adequate laboratory facilities for teaching the various sciences offered; a library of at least 2,500 volumes, rich in standard books on educational subjects, educational reports, and journals.

Accredited as teacher-training institutions, October, 1924:

Central State Teachers College, Edmond.
Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College, Langston.
East Central State Teachers College, Ada.
Northeastern State Teachers College, Tahlequah.
Northwestern State Teachers College, Alva.
Southeastern State Teachers College, Durant.
Southwestern State Teachers College, Weatherford.

OREGON

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

The University of Oregon has established no standards for accrediting higher institutions.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

In order to carry out the section in the Oregon school laws of 1911 which provides that "A standard college, university, or normal school is one that shall be standardized by the United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.," the superintendent of public instruction of Oregon has three times requested the United States Bureau of Education to inspect the colleges of the State. On each of these occasions the following standards have been used in judging the colleges:

1. The completion of a four-year secondary course above the eighth grade shall be required for entrance.
2. The completion of 120 semester hours shall be required for graduation.
3. The number of class hours for the heads of departments or for students shall not exceed 20 a week.
4. A faculty properly qualified shall consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree

from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher, which success shall be determined by the chief State school officer of the State in which the institution is situated.

5. The library shall consist of at least 5,000 volumes, selected with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.

6. The laboratory equipment shall be sufficient to establish efficient laboratories in all laboratory courses offered.

7. The college must maintain at least seven separate departments or chairs in the arts and sciences. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted for certification, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which shall be devoted exclusively to education, or at least to philosophy, including psychology and education. The head of each department shall in no case devote less than three-fourths of his time to college work.

8. The means of support is defined as requiring a permanent endowment of not less than $200,000, or an assured fixed annual income exclusive of tuition of at least $10,000, provided that this requirement shall not be mandatory until five years after the institution has been recognized.

The last inspection by the Bureau of Education was made in March, 1922, at which time the following colleges were found to meet the standards:

Linfield College, McMinnville.
Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.
Pacific University, Forest Grove.
Reed College, Portland.
University of Oregon, Eugene.
Willamette University, Salem.

Albany College, Albany, which failed to meet the requirements in 1922, has since made good its deficiency, and on September 1, 1925, was added to the list of standard colleges of Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The basis of recognition of the colleges and universities of the State by the State Council of Education of Pennsylvania is the maintenance of proper entrance conditions, a four-year college course prior to graduation, and a statement of assets, faculty employed, and courses of study offered. Graduates of these colleges are granted the provisional college certificate if they have successfully completed at least 18 semester hours' work of college grade in education distributed as follows: Introduction to teaching, 3 semester hours; educational psychology, 3 semester hours; electives in education selected from secondary education, elementary education, school efficiency, special methods, educational systems, educational administration, educational measurements, educational sociology, educational psychology, school hygiene, history of education, principles of education, and technique of teaching, 6 semester hours; practice teaching in the appropriate field, 6 semester hours. (Certain practice-teaching equivalents are permissible.)

Upon the completion of three years of successful teaching experience in the appropriate field in the public schools of the Commonwealth and of six semester hours of additional work of at least college grade, the college permanent certificate is issued. This is a life certificate.

The following institutions are accredited by the State Council of Pennsylvania for the year 1925–26:

Albright College, Myerstown.
Allegheny College, Meadville.
Beaver College, Jenkintown.
Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr.
Bucknell University, Lewisburg.
Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.
Dickinson College, Carlisle.
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia.
Dropsie College, Philadelphia.
Duquesne University, Pittsburgh.
Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster
Geneva College, Beaver Falls.
Gettysburg College, Gettysburg.
Grove City College, Grove City.

Haverford College, Haverford.
Irving College, Mechanicsburg.
Juniata College, Huntingdon.
Lafayette College, Easton.
La Salle College, Philadelphia.
Lebanon Valley College, Annville.
Lehigh University, Bethlehem.
Lincoln University, Lincoln University.[1]
Marywood College, Scranton.
Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem.
Moravian College for Women, Bethlehem.
Muhlenberg College, Allentown.
Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester.
Pennsylvania State College, State College.
Pennsylvania State Forest School, Mont Alto.
Rosemont College, Rosemont.
Schuylkill College, Reading.
Seton Hill College, Greensburg.
St. Francis College, Loretto.
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia.
St. Thomas College, Scranton.
St. Vincent College, Beatty.
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove.
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore.
Temple University, Philadelphia.
Thiel College, Greenville.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
Ursinus College, Collegeville.
Villa Maria College, Immaculata.
Villanova College, Villanova.
Washington and Jefferson College, Washington.
Waynesburg College, Waynesburg.
Westminster College, New Wilmington.
Wilson College, Chambersburg.

RHODE ISLAND

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Department of Education of Rhode Island has no standards or requirements for the approval of higher educational institutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Neither the State university nor the State Department of Education of South Carolina has established standards for accrediting colleges and universities. Neither has issued a list of approved higher institutions. The university accepts for advanced standing and graduate work certificates and diplomas from members of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States (pp. 14-20).

SOUTH DAKOTA

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA

The University of South Dakota depends in large part upon the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for the accrediting of the higher institutions of the State. Wherever the North Central Association has not granted full recognition, the university is considered the standardizing and accrediting agency for all institutions of the State, and carries out regular inspection and visitation to determine the conditions authorizing accreditment. Students from the following institutions were admitted to graduate standing at the university November 1, 1924:

Colleges

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
Huron College, Huron.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls.
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
Yankton College, Yankton.

Junior Colleges

The following institutions are accredited for two years of work:

Augustana College, Sioux Falls.
Columbus College, Sioux Falls.
Wessington Springs Junior College, Wessington Springs.

[1] Colored.

Normal Schools

Credits at par in acceptable college subjects, up to a maximum of 56 semester hours, are received from the following institutions:

State Normal School, Madison.
State Normal School, Spearfish.
State Normal School, Springfield.

Students from nonaccredited institutions may be given advanced standing contingent upon the successful completion of work in sequential courses. No student is permitted an amount of advanced standing in excess of what he might have secured at the University of South Dakota in an equal residence period.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

COLLEGES

For approval by the South Dakota Department of Public Instruction, institutions of collegiate grade must meet the following requirements:

1. The completion of a four-year secondary course above the eighth grade shall be required for college entrance.

2. The completion of 120 semester hours shall be required for graduation.

3. The number of class hours for the heads of departments and for students shall not exceed 20 a week.

4. A faculty properly qualified shall consist of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher.

5. The library shall consist of at least 5,000 volumes of standard works with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.

6. The laboratory equipment shall be sufficient to establish efficient laboratories in all laboratory courses offered.

7. (*a*) The means of support are defined as requiring a permanent endowment of not less than $250,000 or an assured fixed annual income, exclusive of tuition, of at least $40,000; provided that this requirement shall not be mandatory until five years after the institution has been recognized; provided that this shall not be interpreted so as to work an injustice to such institution where the instruction in whole or in part is gratuitous.

(*b*) The college must maintain at least seven separate departments or chairs in the arts and sciences. In case the pedagogical work of the institution is to be accepted for certification, the college must maintain at least eight chairs, one of which shall be devoted to education. The heads of at least five departments shall, in no case, devote less than three-fourths of their time to college work.

The following institutions are approved by the department of public instruction of South Dakota (October 1, 1924) as meeting the standards for colleges:

Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell.
Huron College, Huron.
Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls.
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings.
University of South Dakota, Vermillion.
Yankton College, Yankton.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS [13]

For approval by the department as a standard normal school the institution must require

1. For entrance, four years' work above the eighth grade in an approved four-year high school or its unbounded equivalent.

[13] In addition to the two-year normal courses, these institutions offer courses leading to first-grade certificates also.

2. For graduation therefrom, a minimum requirement of two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches and training in a practice school.

3. The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover work in the eight elementary grades.

4. The total attendance in the secondary school and in the normal school shall be 216 weeks above the eighth grade, provided that any normal school may accept satisfactory credits covering 20 weeks' work above the eighth grade.

5. A four-year course in a normal school shall be given the same recognition as a four-year college course.

Augustana College and Lutheran Normal School, Sioux Falls.
Canton Lutheran Normal School, Canton.
Columbus College, Sioux Falls.
Madison State Normal School, Madison.
Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen.
Notre Dame Academy, Mitchell.
Spearfish State normal School, Spearfish.
Springfield State Normal School, Springfield.
Westington Springs Junior College, Westington Springs.

TENNESSEE

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

The University of Tennessee has established no standards or requirements for institutions of higher learning. It has prepared no list of accredited colleges and universities, but relies very largely on the rating of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States and similar associations of other sections. (See Part I.)

The university is a member of the Tennessee College Association, which was organized in 1919, and includes in its membership 21 institutions claiming to do work of college grade. The association has adopted the standards of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, these standards not to become effective, however, until 1926. At that time all institutions not meeting the standards will be excluded from membership in the association.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The State Department of Education of Tennessee has no standards for accrediting higher institutions. For certification purposes the department makes use of the list of accredited colleges of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States (see pp. 14-20) and of the list of institutions tentatively included in the membership of the Tennessee College Association.

TEXAS

The accrediting agency in the State of Texas is the Association of Texas Colleges. The University of Texas is a member of the association and is represented on its committee on standards and classification. The State department of education relies upon the association's standards and classification of the institutions of the State for certification purposes. The minimum requirements adopted by the association for senior and junior colleges are as follows:

1. *Admission.*—A senior college shall require for admission a minimum of 15 units, affiliated by the State department of education, or obtained by examination as an equivalent. (All examination papers are to be kept on file for one year, subject to inspection.)

No affiliated units are to be accepted except from graduates of the secondary school from which they are obtained, or from another accredited school by which they were accepted for advanced standing.

The major portion of the secondary school credit should be definitely correlated with the curriculum of the college to which the student is admitted.

A minimum of 14 units with a condition for the additional unit may be accepted for admission during the college year 1924-25, but after that year all applicants for admission to a senior college must present 15 units. Conditions may be imposed, however, for prescribed subjects even if the full 15 units are presented.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—The senior college should require for graduation the satisfactory completion of not less than 180 term hours (or its equivalent in other college units of credit) with such further qualitative scholastic requirements as each college may determine according to its conditions of work. The satisfactory completion of this amount of credit implies four full years of college work (with an aggregate of at least 124 weeks) unless the time is reduced by quality work, which grants the student the privilege of taking more than the normal amount of work each term. Any plan which reduces the aggregate time below 126 weeks must be considerd as tending toward educational inefficiency.

At least 36 weeks of actual residence work should be required of all students who enter with advanced standing.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. It is far better for a small institution to build one or two strong degrees.

When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equivalent in requirements for admission and graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves strictly to undergraduate work.

4. *Number of college departments.*—There should be maintained at least eight separate departments in liberal arts and sciences with not fewer than one professor devoting his whole time to each department.

The size of the faculty should bear a definite relationship to the type of instruction, the number of students, and the number of classes offered.

5. *Separation of college and academy.*—The college should not maintain a preparatory school as a part of the college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter it must be rigidly separated to the extent of separate faculty, classes, and discipline.

At least 75 per cent of the students of a senior college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and sciences.

6. *Training of the faculty.*—A faculty properly qualified should consist entirely of graduates of standard colleges, and each head of a department shall hold at least a master's degree from a standard college or have attained eminent success as a teacher. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for a Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended for the heads of departments. In the department of education, in addition to the above, teachers should have had successful experience in public-school work.

7. *Salaries.*—Heads of departments should receive salaries not less than those paid by standard institutions. Under normal conditions it is expected that the salary of a full professor of a senior college should be made at least $3,000 for the regular college year of 36 weeks.

8. *Classroom hours per teacher.*—The number of hours of work for each teacher will vary in the different departments. The amount of preparation

required for the class and the time needed to keep abreast of the subject together with the number of students in the department, should be taken into account in determining this factor. Teaching demands exceeding 16 hours per week for each instructor should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

9. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a recitation or laboratory class should be limited to 30. A smaller number is much to be desired.

10. *Support.*—There should be an annual income of not less than $30,000 from either or all of tuition, fees, rentals, or endowment (but not including charges for board and room) for the maintenance of the college exclusive of the academy, fine arts, and other departments.

To insure permanency it is urged that an adequate productive endowment be established and maintained by each standard senior college.

11. *Library.*—The library should contain, exclusive of public documents and periodical publications, at least 8,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught in the college.

12. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment should be sufficient to perform all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the science, sufficiency to be measured by the use value. These facilities should be kept up by annual appropriations in keeping with the curriculum.

13. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, the heating, and ventilating of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and the methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

14. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the soundness of scholarship, the standards for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing.

15. *Standing in educational world.*—The institution must be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

16. *Extra-curricular activities.*—The proper administration of athletics, student publications, student organizations, and all other extra-curricular activities is one of the fundamental tests of a standard college and, therefore, should be considered in classification.

Athletics: The members of the association will be expected to make regular reports on their supervision of athletics, showing that the latter are on a clean and healthy basis, that they do not occupy an undue place in the life of the college, and that strict eligibility and scholarship requirements are enforced. Professionalism and commercialism in athletics shall disqualify a college from membership in the approved list of the association.

JUNIOR COLLEGE

1. Before being classified a junior college must have had its preparatory department affiliated by the State department of education to the extent of at least 15 units. Affiliation of preparatory departments must be completed by September, 1925.

2. It should require for full admission not fewer than 15 units, affiliated by the State department of education; for the session of 1924-25 students may be admitted on a minimum of 14 units, a condition of 1 unit being allowed;

effective September, 1925, 16 units shall be required, no quantitative condition being allowed; but any member institution may impose a subject condition regardless of the number of units presented. Graduation from an accredited secondary school is a primary qualification for admission to full collegiate standing; 15 units without graduation does not meet the requirements (except, of course, by examination or by individual approval). The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

3. It should offer two years of college work, the equivalent of fifteen 60-minute hours per week of recitation each year.

4. If courses are offered in science above the academy, it should have laboratory equipment sufficient for all experiments called for by such courses, sufficiency to be measured by the value of the apparatus, which shall be in chemistry not less than $1,500, in physics not less than $3,000, in biology not less than $2,250.

5. It should have a library of not fewer than 2,000 volumes bearing specifically upon the subjects taught.

6. It should maintain at least five departments with a professor giving his full time to each. Teachers other than heads of departments may teach in more than one department. As speedily as possible such schools should go from five to six and seven, and even more, full professors. The library and laboratories should not lag in constant growth.

7. No teacher should be required to do more than 25 hours per week of classroom work.

8. No student should be allowed to do more than 15 hours of classroom work per week on a basis of 60 year hours for graduation, i. e., as a rule the student should be allowed only one fourth of his degree work per year, unless a student is a conditioned freshman. A student may take, in addition to 15 hours, a given amount of music or other fine arts.

9. All the teachers shall be graduates of standard colleges. The head of at least three departments shall hold an M. A. degree from a standard college, and the heads of the other departments shall have the work for their M. A. degree actively in progress.

Graduation from a standard college is the desired standard for teachers of such special subjects as music, art, expression, physical education; and this standard is emphasized, but temporarily not required; teachers of such special departments must show a record of acceptable training in schools of their own specialties, and how much academic training each has had; on the basis of these data the committee shall determine the acceptabilities in each case.

10. Teachers may teach both preparatory and college classes. Students may carry at the same time college and preparatory classes, under restrictions herein defined, but this practice should be held to the lowest possible minimum. Care should be exercised to see that students unprepared for college work are kept out of the classes and out of the rank of college:

(*a*) A student who is not a graduate of an affiliated school, or who has not 15 approved units, must be classed as a preparatory student and not as a college student.

(*b*) Only the student who is within two units of graduation from the preparatory department may enroll in any college class.

(*c*) A student must enroll for all required and elective entrance subjects necessary for his graduation from the preparatory department before enrolling for any college subject.

(*d*) All students who complete the preparatory courses must be graduated, and not simply passed into college without a diploma.

(c) In receiving students into the preparatory department each subject must be checked separately, either by its affiliation, or by examination, or by the completion of an advanced preparatory course in that subject. Merely spending a year (or less) in the preparatory department does not approve the units previously earned by the students.

CLASSIFICATION AND RATING OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR COLLEGES, JANUARY 1, 1925

Colleges and junior colleges are each grouped in three classes, as follows:

1. *First class*, including institutions that meet in full all the respective criteria prescribed. Students from institutions so rated should receive hour for hour credit.

2. *Second class*, including institutions that approximate the respective criteria prescribed but fall short of them in certain particulars. Students from institutions so rated should receive not more than 13 session hours, or 26 semester hours, per year.

3. *Third class*, including institutions that fall considerably short of the respective criteria prescribed. Students from institutions so rated should receive not more than 11 session hours, or 22 semester hours, per year.

NOTE.—According to a resolution adopted by the association, no student from a junior college may receive credit for more than 30 session hours, or 60 semester hours.

Colleges

First Class

Abilene Christian College, Abilene.
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station.
Austin College, Sherman.
Baylor College, Belton.
Baylor University, Waco.
College of Industrial Arts, Denton.
Daniel Baker College, Brownwood.
East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce.
Howard Payne College, Brownwood.
Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.
North Texas State Teachers College, Denton.
Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio.
Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville.
Simmons College, Abilene.
Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos.
Southwestern University, Georgetown.
Southern Methodist University, Dallas.
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth.
Texas Presbyterian College, Milford.
Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth.
Trinity University, Waxahachie.
University of Dallas, Dallas.
University of Texas, Austin.
West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon.

Second Class

St. Edward's College, Austin.

Third Class

No institutions have been listed in this class.

Junior Colleges

NOTE.—Approved sciences are indicated in parentheses after the name of the college.

First Class

Alexander College, Jacksonville (chemistry).
Burleson College, Greenville (biology, chemistry, and physics).
Carr-Burdette College, Sherman.
Clarendon College, Clarendon (chemistry and geology).
College of Marshall, Marshall (biology, chemistry, and physics).
College of the City of El Paso, El Paso (biology, chemistry, and physics).
Decatur Baptist College, Decatur.

Hillsboro Junior College, Hillsboro (chemistry and physics).
John Tarleton Agricultural College, Stephenville (biology, chemistry, and physics).
Kidd-Key College and Conservatory, Sherman (chemistry).
Lon Morris College, Jacksonville (chemistry).
McMurry College, Abilene (chemistry and physics).
Meridian College, Meridian (chemistry and physics).
North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington (biology, chemistry, physics, geology, and organic chemistry).
Rusk College, Rusk (chemistry).
South Park Junior College, Beaumont (chemistry).
Texas Military College, Terrell (biology, chemistry, and physics).
Thorp Spring Christian College, Thorp Spring (chemistry).
Wayland Baptist College, Plainview (chemistry).
Weatherford College, Weatherford (chemistry).
Wesley College, Greenville (biology, chemistry, and physics).
Westminster College, Tehuacana (chemistry).
Westmoorland College, San Antonio (biology and chemistry).
Wichita Falls Junior College, Wichita Falls (biology, chemistry, and physics approved, subject to further checking by subcommittees).

Second Class

Jacksonville College, Jacksonville.

Third Class

No institutions have been listed in this class.

UTAH

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The University of Utah has adopted no standards for accrediting higher educational institutions. It grants junior college credit to the work of the following institutions:

Dixie College, St. George.
Snow College, Ephraim.
Weber College, Ogden.
Westminster College, Salt Lake City.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction of Utah has adopted no standards for the recognition of colleges and universities. It is the practice of the department to give the same recognition toward certification to colleges and universities outside the State as is given by the departments of public instruction of the States in which the institutions are located.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

For accrediting junior colleges the following definition and standards are used:

A junior college shall be understood to designate an institution of higher education which gives two years of college work, commonly known as freshman and sophomore. A two-year normal school shall be understood to designate an institution of higher education which gives two years of junior college work, including the professional studies required by the State board of education for certification of teachers in the elementary schools.

1. A junior college should demand for admission the satisfactory completion of 15 scholastic units in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency. Normal schools whose graduates are to be certificated without

examination must prescribe the following subjects as a part of the four years of secondary work required for entrance: English, 3 units; mathematics and natural or physical science, 3 units (with at least 1 unit in each); history and social science, 2 units; and reviews of grammar, arithmetic, and geography (to be taken in the third or fourth year), 1 unit.

2. A junior college should require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours. Two-year normal schools whose graduates are to be certificated without examination must include in their prescribed studies the work required by the State board of education for the grade of certification for which the graduates are recommended.

3. A junior college should offer at least four college courses in each year, including one or more subjects in each of three of the following groups: Language, social science, biologic science, exact science, and education.

4. The faculty of a junior college should be made up of teachers of recognized ability holding the master's degree from an accredited institution or the equivalent of such a degree.

5. No instructor in the junior college should carry over 20 hours of teaching a week. If part of the instructor's teaching is in the high school, 5 hours of high-school teaching may be counted as 4 hours of junior college teaching.

6. By permission of the faculty, a high-school student of special ability who has finished his junior year with an excess of credits may, after registering for the high-school subjects needed to complete 16 units for graduation, take the remainder of his year's work in the junior college.

7. A junior college should possess a library with a minimum of 5,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught; and with a definite appropriation for the purchase of new books.

8. Any course in which laboratory equipment is needed should possess such equipment as is necessary to meet college standards.

9. An institution in the State desiring to be accredited as a junior college should apply to the State board of education for inspection.

The following institutions are accredited as junior colleges May 1, 1925:

Branch Agricultural College of Utah, Cedar City.
Dixie College, St. George.
Weber College, Ogden.
Latter Day Saints University, Salt Lake City.
Snow College, Ephraim.

VERMONT

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

The University of Vermont has set forth no specific standards to be met by other institutions in order to obtain accredited standing with the university. It accepts the credentials of Middlebury College, Middlebury, giving substantially hour-for-hour credit. The work of Norwich University, Northfield, and of St. Michael's College, Winooski, is given part credit.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

There is no formal accrediting or classifying of higher institutions by the Department of Education of Vermont. The following colleges in the State are recognized as of standard grade:

Middlebury College, Middlebury.
Norwich University, Northfield.
St. Michael's College, Winooski.
University of Vermont, Burlington.

VIRGINIA

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

The University of Virginia has no list of accredited colleges. Each case of a student coming from another college is passed upon on its merits. Usually hour-for-hour credit is given for work done at the stronger colleges in the State, in so far as the work is paralleled by the work done at the university.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The following standards for colleges, based on the standards recommended by the American Council on Education (see pp. 5–9), have recently been adopted by the State Board of Education of Virginia:

COLLEGES

1. *Entrance requirements.*—The requirement for admission shall be based upon the satisfactory completion of a standard four-year course of study of not less than 16 units in a high school or academy approved by the State board of education or by any accrediting agency recognized by this board; or admission may be based upon approved college entrance examinations. The major part of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted. Any college accredited by the State board of education will be called upon from time to time for a record of all the students entering the freshman class, such record to contain the name of each student, the secondary school, method of admission, units offered in each subject, and total units accepted.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—For graduation there shall be completed a minimum quantitative requirement of 60 session hours of credit (or the equivalent in semester hours, quarter hours, etc.), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions. A session hour is defined as the credit given for a class which meets one 60-minute period weekly for lecture, recitation, or quiz for a session of 36 weeks (34 weeks exclusive of holidays), two or three periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture, recitation, or quiz.

3. *Number of degrees.*—The conferring of a multiplicity of degrees is discouraged. Small institutions should confine themselves to one or two. When more than one baccalaureate degree is offered, all should be equal in requirements for admission and for graduation. Institutions of limited resources and inadequate facilities for graduate work should confine themselves to strictly undergraduate courses.

4. *Number of college departments.*—A college of arts and science of approximately 100 students should maintain at least eight separate departments, with at least one professor devoting his whole time to each department. The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body, the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased. The development of varied curricula should involve the addition of other heads of departments.

5. *Enrollment.*—The total enrollment shall be such as to give assurance of the development of a real college atmosphere and of student activities on such a basis as not to overload single individuals of the student body.

6. *Training of the faculty.*—The training of the members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their re-

spective fields of teaching in a fully organized and recognized graduate school. The training of a head of a department should be equivalent to that required for the doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college will be judged in large part by the ratio which achievement and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff. Honorary degrees are not recognized as a qualification for teachers.

7. *Salaries.*—The average salary paid members of the faculty is an important consideration in determining the standing of an institution. It is recommended that the salary of full professors be not less than $2,500 to $3,000. The local cost of living and other factors shall be taken into consideration.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—Classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

9. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor shall be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency. In general, two laboratory hours will be counted as equivalent to one recitation hour.

10. *Support.*—The minimum annual operating income for an accredited college, exclusive of payment of interest, annuities, etc., should be $50,000, of which not less than $25,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, preferably from permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase in income from endowment. The financial status of each college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

11. *Library.*—The college should have a live, well-distributed professionally administered library of at least 8,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books in keeping with the curriculum.

12. *Laboratories.*—The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

13. *Separation of college and preparatory school.*—The college may not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. In case such a school is maintained under the college charter, it must be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

14. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to baccalaureate degrees in arts and science.

15. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

16. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the soundness of scholarship, the standards for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the character of its publicity, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining its standing. The curriculum should provide both for breadth of study and for concentration. It should have justifiable relation to the resources of the institution.

17. *Extracurricular activities.* The proper administration of athletics, amusements, fraternities, and all other extracurricular activities is one of the fundamental tests of a standard college.

18. *Standing in educational world.* The standard college must be able to prepare to enter its students as candidates for advanced degrees. Proper records of the graduates of the college in graduate or professional schools shall be filed with the State Board of Education upon request.

19. *Inspection.* No college shall be recommended to the State Board of Education for accredited rating until it has been visited and reported upon by a representative or representatives of the State board of education. Any college accredited by the State board of education shall be open to inspection at any time.

20. *Reports.* The State board of education may at times require formal reports covering the enforcement of the standards for accrediting colleges. Failure to file such reports upon request will endanger the rating of the college concerned, and continued delay in filing reports shall constitute sufficient cause for dropping the college.

Standard Colleges, 1925–26

Bridgewater College, Bridgewater.
Emory and Henry College, Emory.
Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney.
Hollins College, Hollins.
Lynchburg College, Lynchburg.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
Roanoke College, Salem.
Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar.
University of Richmond, Richmond.
University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Blacksburg.[14]
Virginia Union University, Richmond.[1]
Washington and Lee University, Lexington.
William and Mary College, Williamsburg.

Standard Technical and Professional Colleges

Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.
State Teachers College, Farmville.
State Teachers College, Fredericksburg.
State Teachers College, Harrisonburg.
State Teachers College, Radford.
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington.

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Definition. The junior college is an institution offering two years of instruction of strictly collegiate grade, covering at least 30 session hours, or the equivalent in semester, or term, or quarter hours, based upon the completion of an accredited four-year high-school course. Courses offered are identical in scope and thoroughness to corresponding courses in the standard four-year college. To insure an appropriate college atmosphere, an enrollment of at least 50 students is maintained by the junior college.

1. *Entrance requirements.* The requirement for admission shall be based upon the satisfactory completion of a standard four-year course of study of not less than 16 units in a high school or academy approved by the State board of education or by an accrediting agency recognized by this board; or admission may be based upon approved college entrance examinations. The major part of the secondary-school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted. Any junior college accredited by the State board of education will be called upon from time to time for a record of all the students entering the freshman class, such record to contain the name of each student, the secondary school, method of admission, units offered in each subject, and total units accepted.

---

[1] Colored.

[14] [illegible] as a technical college.

2. *Requirements for graduation.*—For graduation there shall be completed a minimum quantitative requirement of 30 session hours of credit (or the equivalent in semester hours, quarter hours, etc.), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions. This work shall correspond in grade to that given in the freshman and sophomore years of standard colleges and universities. A session hour is defined as the credit given for a class which meets one 60-minute period weekly for lecture, recitation, or quiz for a session of 36 weeks (34 weeks exclusive of holidays), two or three periods of laboratory work being counted as the equivalent of one hour of lecture, recitation, or quiz.

3. *Degrees.*—Junior colleges shall not grant degrees.

4. *Number of college departments.*—The number of separate departments maintained shall be not less than five (English, history, foreign language, mathematics, science) and the number of teachers not less than five, employed specifically for college instruction, giving the major part of their time to this instruction.

5. *Enrollment.*—That the college work may not be overshadowed by the work of the preparatory department, no junior college shall be accredited until its registration in the college division has reached approximately 50 students.

6. *Training of the faculty.*—The minimum preparation of teachers shall be not less than one year of work satisfactorily completed in a graduate school of recognized standing, it being assumed that teachers already hold the baccalaureate degree. Efficiency of teaching, as well as of training, shall be also taken into account.

7. *Number of classroom hours for teachers.*—The average number of class hours per week for each instructor shall not exceed 18. Where some time is given to teaching below the college level, as many as 20 class hours per week may be allowed.

8. *Number of students in classes.*—The number of students in a class shall not exceed 30, except for lectures. It is recommended that the number of students in a class in foreign language shall not exceed 25. The number of students in laboratory sections shall not exceed the number for which desk space and equipment have been provided.

9. *Support.*—The minimum annual operating income for the two years of junior college work should be $20,000, of which ordinarily not less than $10,000 should be derived from stable sources other than students, such as public support, or church support, or permanent endowments. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college shall be judged in relation to its educational program.

10. *Library.*—A working library adequately catalogued, of not less than 2,500 volumes, exclusive of public documents, with appropriate current periodicals, shall be maintained and there shall be a reading room in connection with the library which is open to students throughout the day. A trained librarian shall be in charge of the library. A definite annual income for the support of the library shall be provided.

11. *Laboratories.*—The laboratories shall be adequately equipped for individual instruction in the courses offered. An annual income for their upkeep shall be provided. It is recommended that the school with a limited income be equipped for good work in one or two sciences and not attempt work in others.

12. *Separation of college and high-school classes.*—Where a junior college and high school are maintained together, it is required that students be taught in separate classes.

13. *High-school department accredited.*—Where a junior college and high school are maintained together, the high school shall be accredited by the State board of education before the application of the junior college for accredited rating can be considered. Requests for accrediting the high-school department should be made to the State board of education.

14. *Proportion of regular college students to the whole student body.*—At least 75 per cent of the students in a junior college shall be pursuing courses leading to graduation.

15. *General statement concerning material equipment.*—The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for teachers and students.

16. *General statement concerning curriculum and spirit of administration.*—The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the spirit and atmosphere of the institution, the nature of its publicity, and its standing in the educational world shall be factors in determining its standing.

17. *Extra-curricular activities.*—Athletics, amusements, fraternities, and sororities, and all other extra-curricular activities shall be properly administered and shall not occupy an undue place in the life of the college.

18. *Inspection and report.*—No institution will be accredited by the State board of education until it has been visited by a representative of the board. Reports from institutions accredited will be requested from time to time.

Standard Junior Colleges, 1925–26

Averett College, Danville.
Bluefield College for Girls, Bluefield.
Marion College, Marion.
Martha Washington College, Abingdon.
Mary Baldwin College, Staunton.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg.
Stonewall Jackson College, Abingdon.
Sullins College, Bristol.
Virginia College, Roanoke.
Virginia Intermont College, Bristol.
Virginia Theological Seminary and College (college department), Lynchburg.[1]

Standard Normal Schools, 1925–26

Hampton Normal and Industrial Institute, Hampton.[1]
Richmond City Normal School, Richmond.
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg.[1]

WASHINGTON

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

The University of Washington has prepared no list of accredited institutions. In admitting students to advanced standing the university uses as a general guide the tentative classification prepared by the Bureau of Education in 1911. The credits of students who have come from institutions concerning which the University of Washington has little or no definite information are usually submitted for evaluation to the State university or some well-recognized institution in the State in which the colleges in question are located. The work of the following institutions in the State is accredited to the extent indicated, May 1, 1925:

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma—accredited since 1916.
Gonzaga College, Spokane—liberal arts and science work fully accredited.
Whitman College, Walla Walla—fully accredited.
St. Martin's College, Lacey—junior-college work fully accredited.

[1] Colored.

Students from the following institutions in the State are accepted on probation. No definite advanced credit is allowed until a good record has been established in advanced courses in the university.

Seattle College, Seattle.
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle.
Spokane College, Spokane.
Spokane University, Spokane.
Walla Walla College, College Place.
Whitworth College, Spokane.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In accrediting higher institutions for the issuance to their graduates of certificates to teach in the public schools of Washington, the State board of education makes use of the principles recommended by the American Council on Education. (See pp. 5-9.)

COLLEGES

The standard American college is a college with a four-year curriculum with a tendency to differentiate its parts in such a way that the first two years are a continuation of, and a supplement to, the work of secondary instruction as given in the high school, while the last two years are shaped more or less distinctly in the direction of special, professional, or university instruction.

The following constitute the standards for accrediting colleges for the present year (1924-25):

1. The minimum scholastic requirements of all college teachers shall be equivalent to graduation from a standard college and graduate work equal at least to that required for a master's degree. Graduate study and training in research equivalent to that required for the Ph. D. degree are urgently recommended, but the teacher's success is to be determined by the efficiency of his teaching, as well as by his research work.

2. The college shall require for admission not less than 15 secondary units.

3. The college shall require not less than 120 semester hours for graduation.

4. The college shall be provided with library and laboratory equipment sufficient to develop fully and illustrate each course announced.

5. The college, if a corporate institution, shall possess a productive endowment of not less than $300,000.

6. The college, if a tax-supported institution, shall receive an annual income of not less than $50,000.

7. The college shall maintain at least eight distinct departments in liberal arts, each with at least one professor giving full time to the college work in that department.

8. The location and construction of the buildings, the lighting, heating, and ventilation of the rooms, the nature of the laboratories, corridors, closets, water supply, school furniture, apparatus, and methods of cleaning shall be such as to insure hygienic conditions for both students and teachers.

9. The number of hours of work given by each teacher will vary in the different departments. To determine this, the amount of preparation required for the class and the time needed for study to keep abreast of the subject, together with the number of students, must be taken into account; but in no case shall more than 18 hours per week be required, 15 being recommended as a maximum.

10. The college must be able to prepare its graduates to enter recognized graduate schools as candidates for advanced degrees.

11. The college should limit the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class to 30.

12. The character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the scientific spirit, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, and the tone of the institution shall also be factors in determining eligibility.

13. No institution shall be admitted to the accredited list unless it has a total registration of at least 100 students.

14. When an institution has, in addition to the college of liberal arts, professional or technical schools or departments, the college of liberal arts shall not be accredited unless the professional or technical departments are of an acceptable grade.

NOTE. For certification as teachers "graduates of accredited colleges and universities must present evidence that they have completed satisfactorily a minimum of 12 semester hours in professional study in an accredited institution, or else pass an examination in such professional subjects as the State board of education may direct."

For a life certificate the State board requires an additional quarter's work.

College of Puget Sound, Tacoma.
Gonzaga University, Spokane.
State College of Washington, Pullman.
University of Washington, Seattle.
Whitman College, Walla Walla.

TEACHER-TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

1. For entrance, four years' work above the eighth grade in an accredited secondary school.

2. For graduation therefrom, two years' additional work, including a thorough review of the common branches and training in a practice school.

3. The maintenance of a well-equipped training school for observation and practice, such school to cover work in the eight elementary grades.

4. The total attendance in the secondary school and in the normal school shall be 240 weeks above the eighth grade, provided that any normal school may accept satisfactory credits covering 20 weeks' work above the eighth grade.

Academy of Holy Names, Seattle.
Academy of Holy Names, Spokane.
College of Puget Sound, Tacoma.
Seattle-Pacific College, Seattle.
State Normal School, Bellingham.
State Normal School, Cheney.
State Normal School, Ellensburg.
Walla Walla College, College Place.

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

West Virginia University has adopted no standards for accrediting higher institutions. Each application for advanced standing is dealt with on its merits. Work of college grade done at the six State normal schools is also accepted by the university. The university allows credit for work done at the following institutions:

Bethany College, Bethany.
Broaddus College (Junior college), Philippi.
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins.
Morris Harvey College (Junior college), Barboursville.
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The State Board of Education of West Virginia has not set up specific rules and regulations covering the classification of higher institutions of learning, but the following institutions in the State are recognized as doing the grade of work indicated by the respective captions:

Colleges

Bethany College, Bethany.
Davis and Elkins College, Elkins.
Morris Harvey College, Barboursville.
Salem College, Salem.
West Virginia University, Morgantown.
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon.

Junior Colleges

Alderson Baptist Academy and Junior College, Alderson.
Broaddus College, Philippi.
Greenbrier College for Women, Lewisburg.
New River State School, Montgomery.
Potomac State School, Keyser.
Storer College, Harpers Ferry.[1]

Teacher-Training Institutions

Bluefield Institute, Bluefield.[1, 16]
Concord State Normal School, Athens.[17]
Fairmont State Normal School, Fairmont.[17]
Glenville State Normal School, Glenville.[16]
Marshall College and State Normal School, Huntington.[17]
Shepherd College State Normal School, Shepherdstown.[16]
West Liberty State Normal School, West Liberty.[16]
West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute.[1, 17]

WISCONSIN

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The University of Wisconsin has adopted no formal standards for accrediting colleges and universities. Each application for admission to advanced standing is considered as an individual case and is settled on its merits. The university has, however, intimate relations with the colleges of the State and credits courses taken in them on the same basis as it credits the parallel courses in the university up to five-eighths of the number of credits required for a degree. The work of the following colleges in the State is recognized in this way, October 15, 1924:

Beloit College, Beloit.
Campion College, Prairie du Chien.
Carroll College, Waukesha.
Lawrence College, Appleton.
Marquette University, Milwaukee.
Milwaukee Downer College, Milwaukee.
Milton College, Milton.
Ripon College, Ripon.
St. Mary's College, Prairie du Chien.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction of Wisconsin has no standards for accrediting higher institutions.

WYOMING

Neither the University of Wyoming nor the State Department of Education of Wyoming has adopted standards for accrediting higher institutions or has issued a list of accredited institutions.

---

[1] Colored.
[16] Also offers work of junior-college grade.
[17] Also offers standard collegiate courses.

III.—UNIVERSITIES, SENIOR COLLEGES, AND JUNIOR COLLEGES ACCREDITED BY CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Annual meeting in 1923 the Catholic Educational Association voted the standards for accrediting colleges recommended by the American Education (see pp. 5-9), "with the explicit understanding that relating to the minimum annual operating income for accredited shall be so interpreted and accepted as to mean that in the case of institutions conducted and maintained by religious associations, support or contributed services equivalent in value to the endowment are to be regarded as substitutes to the amount of not less than where services so contributed are equivalent to that amount. Ordinarily would be provided for by a college with eight professors engaged college work."

time of the publication of this bulletin the association had not pre- list of universities and colleges under the control of the Catholic that meet these standards.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its meeting in May, 1925, a new set of standards for the senior colleges and junior colleges under control of the church, based upon the standards proposed by the American Education. (See pp. 5-9.)

time this bulletin went to press a classification of the church's educa- institutions of higher learning was being prepared.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

following grades of institutions are recognized:

I. Universities

institution to be classified as a university shall have a productive en- of not less than $2,000,000, and shall be organized on a basis of pro- schools and graduate schools, with departments of original research.

University, Emory University, Ga. Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

II. Colleges

classified as a college an institution must meet the following con-

requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of a course of not less than 15 units in a secondary school approved by ized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course as shown

by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted. But mature students, 20 years of age and older, who are unable to satisfy the entrance requirements to college may be admitted, provided that they satisfy the faculty that they are able to pursue with profit the courses for which they register.

2. A college shall require for graduation the completion of a minimum quantitative requirement of 60 hours of credit (or the equivalent in semester hours, term hours, quarter hours, points, majors, or courses), with further scholastic qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.[1]

3. A college of arts and sciences of approximately 100 students shall maintain at least eight separate departments with at least eight professors, each devoting his whole time to his department.[2] The size of the faculty should bear a definite relation to the type of the institution, the number of students, and the number of courses offered. With the growth of the student body the number of full-time teachers should be correspondingly increased.

4. The training of members of the faculty of professorial rank should include at least two years of study in their respective fields of teaching in a recognized graduate school. It is desirable that the training of the head of a department should be equivalent to that required for a doctor's degree, or should represent a corresponding professional or technical training. A college should be judged in large part by the ratio which the number of persons of professorial rank with sound training, scholarly achievement, and successful experience as teachers bears to the total number of the teaching staff.

5. Teaching schedules exceeding 16 hours per week per instructor, or classes (exclusive of lectures) of more than 30 students, should be interpreted as endangering educational efficiency.

6. A permanent productive endowment of $250,000 above indebtedness and exclusive of annuities and money invested in dormitories and other college buildings; or a productive endowment of $150,000 and an assured annual income for the payment of the academic faculty of $15,000, including income from said endowment and exclusive of literary tuition, and after the interest on all debts of the college have been paid.[3]

7. The material equipment and upkeep of a college, its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, should be judged by efficiency in relation to its educational program.

A college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 6,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically upon the subjects taught, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books of not less than $600.

8. The laboratory equipment should be adequate for all the experiments called for by the courses offered in the sciences, and these facilities should be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

9. A college shall not maintain a preparatory school as part of its college organization. If such a school is maintained under the college charter, it should be kept rigidly distinct and separate from the college in students, faculty, buildings, and discipline.

---

[1] Two semesters should constitute a college year of not less than 34 weeks, exclusive of holidays. The recitation hour should be 60 minutes gross, or not less than 50 minutes of actual teaching. Two laboratory hours shall be considered the equivalent of one recitation hour.

[2] The departments of music and the fine arts are considered proper subjects for college work, but they are not included in the above eight departments.

[3] This advanced requirement fixed by the commission shall not operate to lower the classification of any institution earlier than December, 1924.

10. At least 75 per cent of the students in a college should be pursuing courses leading to the baccalaureate degrees in arts and science.

11. In determining the standing of a college, emphasis shall be placed upon the character of the curriculum, the efficiency of instruction, the standard for regular degrees, the conservatism in granting honorary degrees, the tone of the institution, and its success in stimulating and preparing students to do satisfactory work in recognized graduate, professional, or research institutions.

The proper administration of athletics, amusements, and other extra curricular activities shall be considered one of the fundamental tests of a standard college. Professionalism or commercialism in athletics may debar a college from classification.

All of the following colleges meet the minimum requirements of the commission on education for a standard college. This does not mean that they are all of equal excellency. Some of them go far beyond the commission's minimum requirements, while others are just able to meet them.

Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.
Woman's College of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.
Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.
Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.
Lagrange College, Lagrange, Ga.
Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky.
Centenary College of Louisiana, Shreveport, La.
Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.
Central College, Fayette, Mo.
Greensboro College, Greensboro, N. C.
Trinity College of Duke University, Durham, N. C.
Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.
Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.
Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.
Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.
Morris Harvey College, Barboursville, W. Va.[4]

"The following eight colleges have not yet secured the $150,000 minimum endowment required by the commission on education, but since they meet the requirements of the commission in all other respects and are engaged in earnest efforts to secure the necessary endowment and have for the ensuing year (1925-26) an assured income of not less than $15,000, exclusive of tuition fees, pending the completion of their movements for endowment, they have been given classification as standard colleges until the annual meeting of the board of education in 1926, at which time their classification will be completed."

Athens College, Athens, Ala.
Henderson-Brown College, Arkadelphia, Ark.
Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.
Grenada College, Grenada, Miss.
Whitworth College, Brookhaven, Miss.
Columbia College, Columbia, S. C.
Lander College, Greenwood, S. C.
Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth, Tex.

III. Junior Colleges

The junior college is an institution offering two years' work of college grade, or 30 hours beyond the regular four years of secondary or high-school training, but not equipped for a four-year college course leading to the bachelor's degree.

To be classed as a junior college an institution must meet the following conditions:

1. The requirement for admission shall be the satisfactory completion of 15 units in a four-year course in a secondary school approved by a recognized accrediting agency, or the equivalent of such a course as determined by examination. The major portion of the secondary school course accepted for admission should be definitely correlated with the curriculum to which the student is admitted.

[4] This classification to be reviewed by the board of education at its annual meeting in 1926 after inspection of college.

2. Requirements for graduation must be based on the satisfactory completion of 60 semester hours (or the equivalent in term hours, quarter hours, units, majors, or courses), with further qualitative requirements adapted by each institution to its conditions.

3. Members of the teaching staff in regular charge of classes must have at least a baccalaureate degree, or the equivalent of this degree in special training, and should have at least one year of graduate work in a recognized graduate school. In all cases efficiency in teaching as well as the amount of graduate work should be taken into account.

4. The teaching schedule of instructors teaching junior college classes shall be limited to 22 hours per week. For instructors devoting their whole time to junior college classes 18 hours should be the maximum.

5. Exclusive of teachers of art, music, or expression, a faculty of not less than seven competent teachers shall be employed, six of whom should have at least a bachelor's degree from standard colleges, and at least three of whom must give their whole time to college work.

6. The limit of the number of students in a recitation or laboratory class in a junior college should be 30.

7. The college work should be the essential part of the curriculum, and the courses offered should correspond to the first and second years of a standard college. A junior college shall publish in its catalogue the names of the instructors and the students doing college work in such form as clearly to distinguish them from other classes of instructors and students.

8. The material equipment and upkeep of a junior college, its buildings, lands, laboratories, apparatus, and libraries, should be judged by their efficiency in relation to its educational program.

(*a*) The laboratory equipment shall be adequate for all the experiments called for by the sciences (at least $1,500 worth of apparatus for each science offered), and these facilities shall be kept up by means of an annual appropriation in keeping with the curriculum.

(*b*) A junior college should have a live, well-distributed, professionally administered library of at least 2,000 volumes, exclusive of public documents, bearing specifically on the subjects taught, and with a definite annual appropriation for the purchase of new books.

9. The minimum annual operating income for the two years of the junior college must be $10,000, of which not less than $5,000 should be derived from stable sources, other than students, preferably permanent endowment. Increase in faculty, student body, and scope of instruction should be accompanied by increase of income from such stable sources. The financial status of each junior college should be judged in relation to its educational program.

10. An academy run in connection with a junior college shall be a standard academy and shall require 15 units for graduation.

Andrew College, Cuthbert, Ga.
Young L. G. Harris College, Young Harris, Ga.
Central College for Women, Lexington, Ky.
Logan College, Russellville, Ky.
Mansfield College, Mansfield, La.
Howard-Payne College, Fayette, Mo.
Carolina College, Maxton, N. C.
Davenport College, Lenoir, N. C.
Louisburg College, Louisburg, N. C.
Weaver College, Weaverville, N. C.
Centenary College-Conservatory, Cleveland, Tenn.
Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn.
Martin College, Pulaski, Tenn.
Clarendon College, Clarendon, Tex.
Kidd-Key College, Sherman, Tex.
Lon Morris College, Jacksonville, Tex.
McMurray College, Abilene, Tex.
Meridian College, Meridian, Tex.
Weatherford College, Weatherford, Tex.
Wesley College, Greenville, Tex.
Westmoorland College, San Antonio, Tex.
Blackstone College for Girls, Blackstone, Va.
Martha Washington College, Abingdon, Va.

owing institutions are classified as junior colleges until the meeting
d in 1926:

ollege, Waleska, Ga.	South Georgia College, McRae, Ga.
College, Rutherford, N. C.	

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

eral Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at its
May, 1921, voted to adopt as the requirements for accrediting the
der the control of the church the standards of the Association of
nd Secondary Schools of the Southern States. These standards
pear in the bulletin, on pages 14–20.

eges under the control of the church which meet the requirements
ting at the present time (June, 1925) are—

College, Decatur, Ga.	Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn.
ge, Danville, Ky.	Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
College, Fulton, Mo.	
llege, Davidson, N. C.	
College of South Carolina, S. C.	

dards for junior colleges of the Association of Colleges and Second-
s of the Southern States were adopted in 1924. The work of re-
he junior colleges of the church is now going on.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

dmission, four full years of high-school work as credited by various
ds.

rnduation, four full years of college work, including not less than
er hours.

minimum scholastic attainments of all heads of departments shall
those required for the master's degree.

college shall maintain at least eight distinct departments in liberal
at least five of the heads of these departments shall devote three-
their teaching hours to college subjects.

eaching hours for each teacher shall in no case be more than 18 per
eing the regular number.

library shall be sufficient to develop fully all courses offered, 5,000
elected with reference to the needs of the various departments being
mum.

aboratory apparatus shall be sufficient to develop and illustrate all
fered in the physical, chemical, and biological departments and shall
than $8,000 in value.

lege shall possess a productive endowment of more than $200,000,
ich as $600,000 in States where such requirement for accrediting is
state boards of education.

owing institutions meet these standards:

tral College, Indianapolis, Ind.	Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio.
University, Kansas City, Kans.	York College, York, Nebr.
lley College, Annville, Pa.	

titutions of the church are recognized as junior colleges:

College, Philomath, Oreg.	Shenandoah Collegiate Institute, Dayton, Va.

O